THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 306

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Alliance Talk Troubles Europe

Britain-U. S. Near Naval Accord

Japan Will Denounce Treaty

Italy Backs Hungary's Demand

London Feels Wedding Spirit

Yale Head Puts Sports Second

EUROPE is made more grimly thoughtful by the statement that Russia is pledged to back France if the latter should have war with Germany. Neither the French Government nor the Soviet Government will admit a completed understanding, but the admission by Archimbaud in the Chamber of Deputies to speed passage of the huge 5,589,000,000 francs defense appropriation merely confirmed Europe's suspicion that an agreement existed. Germany says reports of a Franco-Russian military alliance can have only a "poisonous effect on the international atmosphere." Poland is aroused and Paris approves the terms of an extremely conciliatory note to Warsaw, on the proposed Eastern Locarno treaty. Britain is glad official confirmation of any military pact is lacking, but sees a probably regrettable outcome—If Germany believes the story, it will have to make a counter alliance.

¶ London sees British and American delegates abandon hope of reaching an accord with Japan on naval ratios during the current conversations. Britain and America are firmly agreed that there must be no deviation from the present ratio of 5-5-3, while Japan insists on equality in principle and in tonnage, although willing to meet the others on a tonnage limitation. The three-power conversations may be adjourned and resumed after Tokyo denounces the Washington treaty. An undoubted result of the talks is a closer understanding between Washington and London—Observers believe the two will reach an informal accord that will prevent any naval building race between them.

¶ Philadelphia hears Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Saito declare Japan will denounce the Washington naval treaty without reference to further developments at London. Unwillingness of Britain and the United States to concede equality, he says, implies a sense of moral superiority. "It is something the Japanese susceptibility cannot tolerate—to which no man with a sense of honor will remain reconciled." He names four sources of Japanese-American friction—Beside the naval issue, these are immigration, trade and Manchuria.

¶ President Roosevelt and his advisers work on a tremendous new electrical power program at Warm Springs, Ga. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, chief brain truster, and a national power policy committee appear to round out plans recently hinted. This is not taken as meaning nation-wide ownership of public utilities, but that Government competition will insure new benefits to citizens with power as the primary objective—It is all a part of the President's "better lives for millions of Americans" idea.

¶ Italy backs Hungary in demanding an immediate hearing of Yugoslavia's charges of Hungarian "complicity" in the murder of King Alexander. The League has said the matter comes up at the regular January session, but Rome joins Budapest in protesting the delay because Hungary "cannot remain in the shadow of the accusation." Meanwhile, most of Europe disapproves of Yugoslavia's action. Revolutionists of one country have frequently made headquarters in a neighboring state—That is, many nations permit what is now called a crime on Hungary's part.

¶ London takes on a spirit of jubilation as the wedding day of the Duke of Kent approaches. Eager crowds wait around Buckingham Palace for a chance glimpse of Princess Marina. King Haakon of Norway leads the arriving royal guests from abroad. The diplomatic corps presents the royal couple with a wedding gift of three silver soup tureens at a reception at the Brazilian Embassy. Sir Stephen Killik, Lord Mayor of London, rides to the palace in all the medieval pomp of his office to present rich gifts. England does not hide its happiness—It has taken its new princess to its heart.

¶ Russia sees four more cotton farmers sentenced to death for sabotage and failure to produce the crop allotment. This makes 17 in all who are to give their lives for this failure—Is cotton really so scarce and human life really so cheap?

¶ Yale University sees President Angell defend strict regulation of athletics in the program booklet of the Yale-Harvard game. As the crowd fills Yale Bowl it reads that sport has its place in education as recreation, as a basis for physical development and moral discipline, but that it must be kept secondary. Undergrads must have their thought on studies first, sports afterward—So perhaps the gridiron hero, thinking Latin as he scores the winning touchdown, is upset by the mad roars of 75,000 inconsiderate spectators who don't know which comes first.

President Puts His Power Plan Into First Gear

Has Secret Night Meeting With Tugwell and His Policy Committee

Action Is Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 24—Under the skilled hands of President Roosevelt and Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, a tremendous new power program took concrete form here today.

For five solid hours last night the President and Dr. Tugwell, whose presence can only be explained in his old rôle as co-ordinator-de luxe, conferred with the National Power Policy Committee, summoned from the four winds to Warm Springs. What they decided was wrapped in a cloak of official secrecy.

But anybody who has studied the President's clear-cut series of speeches as he travelel down the Tennessee Valley last week, can see the main lines of his power policy. It envisages power not as a primary objective, but a means to an end—a means to better lives for millions of Americans.

It does not portend nation-wide public ownership of utilities as the President made clear in his speeches.

Yardstick for Rates

Instead, the Government is simply trying to utilize its yardstick, which is another way of introducing old-fashioned competition along new-fashioned lines. Public ownership of utilities may only be incidental to the general picture but in every area the Government will be able to show private enterprise on exactly what rate-basis it should be able to do business.

It was after midnight when the President climbed into his little touring car under the ripe Georgia moon and spun back up Pine Mountain to his white cottage. The five men who had been conferring with him strolled out of the conference looking as if they had jointly eaten the canary.

They were unable to divulge a word to the newspapers, but their expressions were all too revealing. They had manifestly received orders for full "steam" ahead in the vast nation-wide drive for cheap power.

Comes With a Bang

The power men included Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Morris L. Cooke of Pennsylvania, David E. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Power Commission.

At various outposts in the campaign for cheap power, they have been mobilizing forces for weeks. In Washington, at Knoxville, at Tupelo and elsewhere there were plenty of hints that power policy was coming over the horizon with a bang.

It has come. With Dr. Tugwell's sharpest pencils flying over the foolscap, all the various attacks on power - for - national - planning are being drawn into a unity. A series of reports are due within the next six weeks. The first, a general indictment of the power utilities for excessive propagandizing, and the second, a detailed account of newspaper propaganda, are already out.

Activity in Schools

The third, due next week, will tell how the power interests have controlled the selection of textbooks in many schools, barring those unfavorable to private ownership and securing wide use of others, includ-

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N. E. Business Men See Light

Tunnel Investigator Is Named

Shoe Industry Issues an S O S

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Confidence Rising

From Boston, the leaders of industry today scattered to the four corners of New England, with the words of Donald R. Richberg still ringing in their ears and slowly building up their confidence in the new recovery policies. Mr. Richberg's speech, said their spokesmen today, laid the first tangible planks on a bridge between New England business opinion and the Administration.

This one speech, it was said, was in itself sufficient to make the New England Council's convention a success. Sorely distressed business leaders had come in the hope of finding something more than glib talk of a "honeymoon" between business and the Government—hoping for concrete evidences of compromise in the new recovery leadership. This, several prominent executives cautiously declared this morning, had been found in large measure, in Mr. Richberg's speech.

But that, it was said, was only the outward success—the success of the pageantry, staged for the business rank and file. Behind the scenes, according to filtered reports, Mr. Richberg gave even more satisfactory evidence that all is well for business.

With a handpicked group—the inner circle of New England big business, those who are said to control the destinies and opinions of New England business—Mr. Richberg met at the Harvard Club, behind closed doors. For three hours they were closeted, and at the close little was said.

But one comment from Paul A. Draper, chairman of the group, spoke for executives present. "We were fully satisfied," he said, "by Mr. Richberg's explanations and remarks."

Behind this conservative comment, it was said, may lie the seeds of a recovery mood—a mood of confidence which may result in private industry putting the spurs at last to a vigorous expansion.

Investigator Named

When the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel was built its estimated cost of $7,500,000 actually ran up to $18,500,000. Of this amount $7,500,000 was spent for land takings. Today the way was clear for a thorough investigation of those land deals.

Councilman Henry Lee Shattuck had instigated the investigation just before the election. But since the tunnel was a Curley administration project, other City Councillors saw it a political weapon. So it was set aside until after election. Last Monday the Council passed the order for the investigation without a dissenting vote.

Boston's non-partisan and fearless finance commission had dug up enough facts to make Mr. Shattuck act and the commission will have charge of the investigation. Today it found its choice of investigation chief warmly commended throughout the city. He is George R. Farnum, a former assistant attorney general of the United States and an outstanding member of the bar in Boston.

Every single parcel of land involved in building the East Boston

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Textile Issues Are Fought Out At Southbridge

Workers at Woolen Mills Demand 'Union Shop' Before Returning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24—This town's textile industry confronts a major crisis as mill owners stand by their guns and await the next move of militant strikers charging discrimination against union men in the rehiring of workers by the Hamilton Woolen Company.

The issue said to be objectified here is labor's avowed right to call in recruits in large numbers from outside the community to assist local strikers.

The 500 workers, who refuse to go back to their jobs until mill owners accede to labor's demands for a "union shop," declare that the NRA recognizes labor's rights to organize without restricting the privilege of concentrating available labor power in any given territory.

Put Issue Bluntly

Mill owners put the issue more bluntly, declaring that the present conflict rages over unwarranted pressure from outside labor leaders to intimidate workers who have in

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American Drive On Arms Traffic Demanded by Nye

Senate Inquiry Head Speaks Before Foreign Policy Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Strong criticism of the arms traffic between nations and the declaration that, irrespective of what the world may do with regard to international agreements looking to control of the arms traffic, the American people stand challenged "to meet the issue squarely and solve their problems by legislation," featured an address by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Committee investigating armament, before the Foreign Policy Association here today.

At the same time L. A. Codd, executive secretary of the Army Ordnance Association, presented the other side of the question, defending armament and the private manufacture of munitions of war, and William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, held that the American attitude toward munitions manufacture could not be divorced from its attitude toward war.

Critical Attitude Needed

"The greatest service which the Nye committee can perform is to stimulate in this time of crisis a more critical attitude toward those basic and unrestricted policies which are making for war," he said.

Senator Nye reviewed briefly some of the findings of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, recalling that Peru asked for, and was accorded, the co-operation of the American Government "to the extent of affording a commission of naval experts to go to Peru and help plan a national defense for that country."

Peru's Case Cited

"Peru, following the recommendations of these naval experts, purchased American-made submarines," he continued, "and a few years later Colombia appealed for, and won, the assistance of the American Government to provide a national defense against Peru's submarines."

Senator Nye disputed the contention common to the muntions manufacturers that government monopoly in the field of production of national defense machinery would destroy the initiative necessary to the development of progress in national defense.

"Are we to conclude that the only initiative in these matters must come out of provi private industry," he asked. "We cannot, because the record reveals too clearly that out of our studies in the army and navy have come the large developments which enter today into the providing of our national defense."

Shorter Working Day Defended At Social Planning Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—What social planning can do to relieve unemployment and to raise living standards, the two "human" problems of the economic situation, is being discussed in a four-day conference at the Russell Sage Foundation, the first in a series of regional meetings throughout the world planned by the International Industrial Relations Institute as an outgrowth of the World Social Economic Congress in Amsterdam in 1931.

The delegates at the meeting are limited in number to some personally invited property owners, personnel managers, workers, leaders in trade unions, and economists, together with picked representatives from national organizations of men and women.

No campaign is to be made as a result of the conference, according to the conference president, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, but to educate the audience on methods of planning and measurements to be applied to political policies, speakers have been invited to present opposing viewpoints on how to bring production and reconstruction into right proportions.

Wide Representation

The speakers represent individualists and planners, and the advocates of planning were variously NRA workers, technicians, Socialists and Communists.

Employment, standards of living, and the national income, the topic for this morning's session, was introduced by Maxwell S. Stewart, associate editor of the Nation, who declared that despite national variations in economic conditions and in policies for combating the depression "labor not only has suffered more than its share in the depth of the crisis but has invariably lagged behind other groups in enjoying the fruits of recovery."

Mr. Stewart named the shorter work-day as a gain for labor, but said that at the present time it has meant a serious loss of income and, "has added greatly to the anxiety and insecurity of the period." Part-time employment has further reduced wages, and their value has gone down under the rise of living costs due to nationalistic trade policies or depreciation of currencies.

Decline in Income

Produced national income declined from 1929 to 1932 by slightly more than 50 per cent, said Simon Kuznets of the National Bureau of Economic Research, who added that national income paid out declined by more than 40 per cent, wholesale prices by 32 per cent and the cost of living about 20 per cent. The volume of net business savings showed the greatest relative decline.

The backgrounds and developments in European countries were given at the opening session yesterday. Leifur Magnusson of Washington, representative of the International Labor Office in the United States, read a paper sent from Geneva by his chief, Harold Butler,

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Polish Bridge Opened In Honor of Pilsudski

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MODLIN, Poland—A new bridge, named in honor of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, former Premier, who gave the initiative to its erection, has just been opened here on the Vistula, an hour's distance from Warsaw.

The new bridge fills a long-felt want in the district and is also said to be of considerable strategic importance.

France Denies Arms Alliance With Moscow

Soviet Army Declared Only Broadly Ready to Aid Against Reich

Air Accord Known

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 24—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued an official denial of reports that a military accord exists between France and Soviet Russia.

Sensational reports of the existence of such a military alliance were circulated yesterday following a statement made in the French Chamber of Deputies by Leon Archimbaud to the effect that "Russia has a strong, well-equipped army which she offers us in event of war between Germany and ourselves."

Exact in "General Sense"

This declaration, it is explained in official circles, is exact only in the broad general sense that there has been recently a close rapprochement between France and Russia, and that this rapprochement is based on the deep desire of both nations to maintain peace and the treaties on which they believe peace rests.

Closer agreement between the French and Soviets is declared to await the outcome of negotiations on the proposed Eastern Locarno. The French Government today approved terms of an extremely conciliatory note to Poland designed to remove that power's objections to the proposed pact, and thus open the way to a series of defensive pacts of mutual assistance modeled after the Treaties of Locarno.

It is reported but not officially confirmed that the French note offers to except from provisions of the Eastern Locarno accord the frontiers between Poland and Lithuania and Poland and Czechoslovakia with which Poland is dissatisfied. It is also believed to specify that the accords would not take full effect until ratified by the Reich.

Air Accord Known

Despite official protests that no agreement of a military nature exists between France and Russia, it is stated on high authority that an agreement does exist between the French and Soviet General Staffs, particularly as to aviation.

This agreement, it is recalled here, was the actual purpose behind an announced "courtesy call" paid by Soviet air officials to Paris early last August. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, had previously visited Russia.

During the stay of the Soviet mission, it was reliably reported that a Franco-Russian alliance in the air had been arranged under the guise of "technical collaboration."

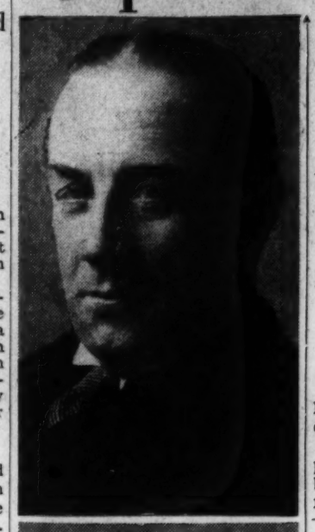
PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—The new Minister of War, Gen. Louis Maurin, was present during the discussions of the 1935 army budget, during which Leon Archimbaud made his startling assertions, but did not comment.

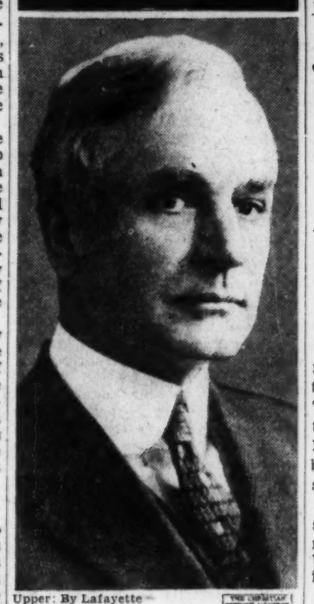
With a total budget for the army, navy and air force calling for an expenditure by the French taxpayer of 12,700,000,000 francs, France thus will spend for military purposes 26 per cent of its total 1935 budget of 47,573,000,000 francs ($3,139,820,000).

French military circles have assured the nation the appropriations were necessary as France's "answer" to Herr Hitler's "failure to observe the treaties" by rearming.

Both M. Archimbaud and Col. Jean Fabry, former Minister of War, said that France's knowledge of German rearmament, the details of the German troops, and information regarding the secret manufacture of arms and airplanes came from Russia.

Anglo-American Consultation Pledged by Baldwin on Navies; Japan Hints Conciliation Move





Upper: By Lafayette
Lower: © Underwood

Stanley Baldwin
Britain's Lord President of the Council

Cordell Hull
United States Secretary of State

British Leader Expresses 'Personal Determination' Fleet Never to Be Used in Collective Action Without Knowing What America Will Do

Yamamoto Discloses Intent of Tokyo To Take Milder Tone in Coming Week

England's Second in Command Backs League as Vital Means for Furthering Peace, and Seeks Ways to Bring Back Reich, Japan and the United States

From out of the confusion surrounding the naval conferences in London comes with increasing clearness the note of Anglo-American solidarity.

The British fleet will not be used in collective action without prior consultation with the United States, is the declaration made by Stanley Baldwin, British Conservative leader. The statement follows closely on the American Secretary of State Hull's assurance that Washington is in full accord with British action in London.

Washington watches the negotiation, realizing the gravity of the present state of negotiations, particularly after yesterday's statement by Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, that Tokyo will terminate the Washington naval treaty regardless of the results of the present naval conversations.

GLASGOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—Any collective effort by nations to insure the peace of the world must include the United States, says Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives, the controlling party in the British Government.

"Never as an individual will I sanction the British Navy's being used for the armed blockade of any country in the world until I know what the United States is going to do," he asserted in a speech last night.

Mr. Baldwin, who as Lord President of the Council, ranks second to the Prime Minister, deplored the withdrawals of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations. He said they made more difficult action by powers in any joint peace system.

Saying he did not know whether the United States would ever abandon its traditional policy of isolation, he expressed certainty there never would be a League of Nations with the power and influence it ought to have "until that great country is a member."

"What we've got to do," Mr. Baldwin said, "is to go on working—largely by faith, I admit—to try to get back into the League those who have belonged to it, and trust that the day may come when the world circle will be complete by the admission of the United States."

Without referring specifically to any nation, he made mention of "certain disquieting effects" in places where he said vast populations "are being drilled in a culture and a belief the very antipodes of everything you and I stand for."

"That may some day be a danger if these systems last," he added. "If they do you will have parts of the world like the United States, our own Dominions and ourselves where we believe that an existence from which freedom of thought, opinion and culture were stripped would not be worth living."

Japan Announces It Will Conclude 1922 Naval Treaty

Ambassador Says Denial of Parity Is an Affront to Japanese People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—Definite announcement that Japan will terminate the Washington Naval Treaty regardless of the results of the present naval conversations in London, was made here last night by Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

At the same time the Ambassador stated that, if Japan were given naval equality with Britain and the United States, Tokyo would be willing to reduce its navy by one-half.

Speaking before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. Saito declared that unwillingness of British and Americans to grant Japan naval equality too often indicates or implies a sense of moral superiority.

"It is something," the Ambassador said, "which the Japanese susceptibility cannot tolerate; it is something to which no man with a sense of honor will remain reconciled."

Problems All Solvable

Speaking of possible causes of friction between America and Japan, Mr. Saito enumerated the emigration, the trade question, Manchurian and the naval question, but said that only the two last are demanding immediate attention.

All four problems, he said, "are susceptible of amicable solution."

As to the Manchurian question he said Americans have the pledged word "in unequivocal terms" of the two governments—Manchukuo and Japan—of the observance of the open door. Personal inspection of the territory this summer convinced him of its great progress. Regarding the oil monopoly controversy in Manchukuo he told his listeners they might be sure "nothing will be done to contravene the established principle of the open door and equal opportunity."

Insistent on Equality

The Ambassador spoke diplomatically but firmly on the fourth point, the naval question, and appeared to remove the last vestige of hope that the Japanese would modify their demands for full equality.

"There are two important points in our new proposal," he said. "The first is that equality or parity should be attained in the naval strengths of the powers concerned; and the second, that a drastic reduction should be accomplished in the naval armaments."

"Japan," he continued, "regards the ratio system as inappropriate, and proposes that the parity system, by the establishment of a common upper limit of all navies, should be instituted."

National Dignity at Stake

"Moreover," he said, "in the ratio system is involved the question of national dignity and prestige. . . . The argument too often falls upon Japanese ears in this manner: 'If we have the ratio of 10, we will always behave, but if you have more than six or seven, it is highly probable that you will go astray.' Does it not sound too much as a case of asserting moral superiority?

"Japan is earnestly interested in the diminution of the navies," the Ambassador asserted, "so that the

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Yamamoto Hints Move Of Naval Conciliation Will Be Made Next Week

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Negotiations between the United States, Japan and Great Britain reached a crisis yesterday when the British sided with America in declining to recognize Nippon's demands for outright equality.

Officially, however, the conversations are continuing until next week at least.

Norman H. Davis, American delegate, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, spent yesterday playing golf and discussing the troubled situation.

The British expressed themselves as still hopeful that some sort of a compromise could be reached, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Japanese delegate, hinted in a press interview last night that he would "make a conciliatory move" at a meeting next week between the British and Americans.

The Japanese Admiral made it clear, however, that any new proposal would be based on the principle of actual tonnage equality. Meanwhile the Americans continued resolute in their insistence on a navy sufficiently larger than Japan's to divide between two oceans.

So at loggerheads were the two views that the Americans, Mr. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley, indicated they expected to return home by Christmas.

The expected breakdown could result in a mere postponement of negotiations until chances of an agreement improve, or in an unreined competitive naval building race.

The Americans anticipate that Tokyo's official denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaties, repeatedly forecast by Nippon, would be made soon.

The official abrogation of the treaties would put an end to the security system established by them. The five signatories to one or both of the treaties—the United States, Japan, France, Great Britain and Italy—would then start from scratch in efforts to prevent the building race, which all agree would be extremely expensive to their taxpayers.

Hull Keeps Mum On Japan's Intent To Drop '22 Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had no comment to make today on the declaration of Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador, that his country would abrogate the Washington Naval Treaty irrespective of the outcome of London naval discussions.

On the other hand, a feeling of the deep gravity of the moment weighs on many of the officials here.

There appears to be universal agreement that the long-expected break with the old 5-5-3 pact has come; that one epoch in efforts to limit naval construction is over, and that an era of closer co-operation between the United States and Great Britain is at hand.

Mr. Hull's comment on the Saito speech, it is felt here, was really given yesterday—the day before it was made—when he voiced wholehearted desire to work in harmony with the British Government.

Geneva Urges Japan to Dispel Suspicions About Pacific Isles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Japan's denial of allegations that it is fortifying its mandated islands in the Pacific, contrary to its obligations or a mandatory power, have stirred wide interest here.

The Japanese entirely deny the allegation, and in their report to the Mandates Commission explain that the money spent in harbor works is justified by commercial considerations. There are no fortresses, no military or naval bases on these islands, the report adds, and channels have been constructed in order to permit of safer and speedier passage among the islands. It is noted that the native population tends to decrease, and the Japanese to increase.

The Mandates Commission specifically objected to the discouragement of foreign visitors in these islands, and referred to the four harbors made in the islands of Saipan and Polan, which lie between Hawaii and the Philippines. An excessive amount of money was, according to members of the commission, spent on sparsely populated places. The reply was that the Pacific was apt to be stormy in this region, and that adequate shelter for ships of fairly heavy tonnage was required.

The chairman of the commission pointed out how desirable it was that the Japanese Government should dispel the vague suspicion which had for some years been rife as to occurrences in the islands under its mandate; these suspicions were constantly giving rise to comment in the world press. One method of refuting the rumors would be to afford free and unrestricted access to the islands for foreign travelers and vessels.

Japan was also asked for additional information in regard to general administration, the new order on the administrative control of the press, educational work, missions, the economic system, social conditions, the labor régime, population, and so forth.

The figures for exports of sugar, phosphates and copra from the islands were given as: sugar 9,605,000 yen; copra 1,173,000 yen; phosphates 1,080,000 yen; a total of about $4,269,000. The commission remarked that trade had developed by 4,000,000 yen, about $1,440,000, in 1933, as compared with 1932, an increase explained by the growth of the sea-products industry, owing to the efforts of the mandatory power.

Sea Monster Cast on Coast Believed 'Zaweaksh' of British Columbian Lore

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 24 (AP)—Stories of "Zaweaksh"—monster of the sea—told by early Indians of the north British Columbia coast, were recalled today as natural scientists puzzled over the remains of a strange creature found on the beach near here.

The older Indians of Fort Simpson are convinced the 30-foot creature is "Zaweaksh," the terror of their youth. Many white residents were inclined to agree with them.

W. R. Sampson, a fisherman, and his two sons looked at the remains and went away convinced it was the body of the sea serpent they saw while fishing off the coast last May.

Like many other residents who reported seeing a sea monster in recent years, they said the creature reared its horse-like head high above the water, exposing a mouth two feet across filled with suckers rather than teeth.

Dr. Neal Carter, Dominion Government fisheries expert, who has been dissecting and studying the remains, still was unable to identify it.

N. E. Business Men See Light

Tunnel Investigator Is Named

Shoe Industry Issues an S O S

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Tunnel will be investigated. Far from being a past issue, the tunnel is pertinently current. Its operation is running into a deficit every day. If it had been built at anywhere near the original estimated cost, it would be carrying itself. With the land takings making up such a major portion of the total cost, they appear as a logical point for prodding. And Mr. Farnum, expert prodder, is expected to do such a thorough job that when he is through, that phase of the tunnel will be clearly on record once and for all, with the chips of the process falling where they may.

S O S—Shoe Industry

Pounding of hammers on packing boxes filled with outgoing shoe factory equipment! Shrill S O S's of the whole Massachusetts congressional delegation! Strident clamoring of Congressmen from other states to stifle the distress signals! The silence of bewildered NRA officials!

Such is the stuff of present crisis of the Massachusetts shoe industry. Such is the accompaniment of the critical industrial migration that has set in.

Out of Massachusetts will go the Laganas Shoe Company of Lowell, it was learned today; Lisbon Falls, Maine, stands ready to receive it. About to liquidate is another Lowell shoe firm, which will be reorganized in a Maine town.

In Washington the path of Massachusetts Congressmen seeking to stem this retreat is crossed by congressmen of other states determined that no barriers shall be raised against nomadic firms coming their way.

Bewildered by the impact of so many S. O. S.'s, Deputy NRA Administrator Harry Berry today saw two possible solutions: "Either identical conditions could be imposed on all sections of the industry or union labor could be forced to go out into competition with non-union labor.

Discrimination by the NRA shoe code between small and large cities is allegedly the cause of the migration of shoe factories from Massachusetts; shoe firms leave middle-sized cities here for small centers in Maine or New Hampshire because the shoe code permits lower wages in the latter places.

Hence hope of relief is focused on getting changes in the present code. One investigation at the instigation of Senator Walsh has already been made by an NRA committee; another inquiry by the same committee starts Monday in Lowell because of the growing criticalness of the situation.

Main judicial dilemma lies in the question of whether or not any NRA code can be arbitrarily changed without the sanction of the whole industry.

Jolt From Hopkins

If Governor Ely's caustic new-deal criticism has occasionally disturbed the ether in Washington, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, speaking tartly in Chicago today handed the Governor a jolt.

The jolt came in the form of a telegram to Mayor Mansfield from Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, who quoted what Mr. Hopkins said to Mayor Manning of Lynn in this wise:

"Probably the cities of Massachusetts have carried a larger portion of the relief load than the cities of any other State, but the State itself has not contributed a thin dime. If I were asked by you tomorrow to increase the federal relief grant to Massachusetts, I would probably go to your State Legislature and make them do their share."

Still keeping his chief posted, Mr. Foley said he had information that PWA grants were to be changed from a 30-70 basis of distribution between the Federal Government and the State to a 50-50 basis.

Needles vs. Picks

"Well, if the men of Bellingham don't want an ERA project, maybe the women do." So Arthuur G. Rotch, state director, today called for needles and thread, and launched a new act in Bellingham's current comic opera.

Last week, a majority of the selectmen at Bellingham "got huffy" because a new ERA administrator for that town was appointed. They cried politics, said a Curley man had been put in over an Ely Democrat, declared they would accept no such political favoritism from the ERA. And despite all Mr. Rotch's denials, they locked the tools in the town hall, said "no spoonful of earth shall be dug on town land, until Rotch explains."

So today came Mr. Rotch's flank attack. There was $2800 monthly earmarked for the needy in Bellingham, he said. And it will get to them, despite the selectmen. A women's sewing project requires neither picks, shovels, nor town lands. So 50 women are to be approached with the idea.

If the men want to stop the dollars by playing politics, it was hinted at headquarters, it remains to be seen what their wives will do about it.

'Priming the Pump'

With one quick statement, Mr. Richberg gave answer to one of industry's burning questions in a press conference. The Council had prepared an elaborate summation of the results of "priming the pump" in New England. It showed that $630,000,000—"an astonishing sum"—had been spent by the Federal Government in New England. And yet, "business has improved but little or not at all in the last year." Copies of this report were distributed to the convention.

"All this money to prime the pump, and yet the pump is not working," was the conclusion in substance. So Mr. Richberg was asked "What if it doesn't start functioning?"

"Then we will change our policy of priming," he flung back. "Now we are trying to prime and administer work relief at the same time," he said in substance. "The relief element," he hinted, "may be spoiling the priming." So we may have to free the priming operations from any limiting policies, and carry it on more directly."

Then Mr. Richberg outlined the three clear-cut steps which lie before the Government and business today. First, a recovery carried out by private initiative. Failing success there comes the second, indirect priming by underwriting private business expansion. Or third, a program of direct government self-liquidating projects, such as housing.

Lynn Chuckles

Lynn political circles today looked for a busy weekend with something to talk about. Back and forth went arguments about Mayor J. Fred Manning's sister and secretary, Miss Theresa Manning, for censoring an objectionable act in a Lynn theater Thursday.

The Mayor had gone to Chicago to attend the mayors' conference when the complaint came in. The Acting Mayor could not be found. So Miss Manning acted and achieved local fame thereby. Then came the arguments. Today Lynn was enjoying the following statements by the following people:

Timothy A. Curtin, president of the City Council and Acting Mayor in the Mayor's absence: "I didn't even know that the Mayor had left town until I read it in the papers yesterday morning."

Edward A. Sisson, City Councilman: "I think Miss Manning overstepped . . . her authority. She should have taken it up with Mr. Curtin or Mr. Wallace, the censor."

Michael J. Carroll, City Councilman: "I wonder who really is the Mayor when the Mayor's away." Then with a broad grin, "If the Mayor's sister wants to act as a censor, it's O. K. with me."

Arthur J. Frawley, City Councilman: "I think Miss Manning should be commended for her courage."

Then Miss Manning summed up the case: "I am not the Acting Mayor or attempting to act as such. I am just the Mayor's secretary." Someone then pointed out that it was unusual for a woman to pass on such a matter. Back snapped the reply: "What if I am a woman. Women today are on the same footing as men. If the Mayor had done this, there would have been nothing said about it. I merely handled it like I would any other complaint."

So there the matter rested. But Lynn politicians chuckled, looked forward to greeting Mayor Manning on his return and telling him that his office got the greatest publicity in months when he was away from it.

Yale Head Deplores Commercialism In College Athletics

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, deplores commercialism in college athletics and advocates continuance of the present high standards set by leading American universities, in an article appearing today in the Yale-Harvard official football program.

"Why not throw the doors wide open, hire the best athletes you can afford and let them grace the institution of their choice as long as they will and, while there, do what they like?" the university head asks.

"The reply to this question and many others like it," he says, "is that for three-quarters of a century and more that intercollegiate sports have been developing in the United States, the leading institutions have little by little found themselves obliged to establish such regulations as now exist."

The seemingly strict athletic standards, Dr. Angell says, are "partly to protect college sport itself from becoming hopelessly debased into a purely commercialized undertaking, and partly to protect their strictly educational interests."

Ulm Lands at Detroit Airport

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Capt. Charles Ulm, en route to the Pacific Coast from Montreal, landed at the county airport here shortly before 1 p. m., eastern standard time, yesterday, in the plane he hopes to fly to Melbourne, Australia

Investigator

© Harris & Ewing

George R. Farnum
Named to Look Into the East Boston Tunnel Land Costs

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	960kc-WBZ-303m	860kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Stanford - California	Eddy Duchin and	Laurent Ensemble;	Melody Mart.....
5:15	football game, from	his orchestra.....	J. Sanroma, piano	Male quartet.....
5:30	Berkeley, Calif.....	'All in a Day's	"Poetic Strings"...	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:45	Stanford - California	Day," sketch.....	Male quartet.....	"Miniatures".....
6:00	football game.....	"Evening Tattler";	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Stanford - California	sketches; music..	Dance music; sk...	Dance music; talk.
6:30	football game.....	Soloist; news.....	Football scores....	Local dance music.
6:45	Stanford - California	"Sport Parade"...	Melody Limited....	Music; speaker....
7:00	football game.....	Neal O'Hara.....	'Schools & Schools,'	News Service.....
7:15	Stanford - California	Vocalists; sketch..	network comedy..	Local dance music.
7:30	football game.....	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch..	String ensemble...
7:45	Reports; features.....	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...	Local dance music.
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	CBS law talk.....
8:15	series: Grace Hayes.	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	'Getting the News'
8:30	ERA Orch. of Unem-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists...	Boy From Ireland.
8:45	ployed Musicians....	liam Lyon Phelps	Musical Revue.....	Jubilee Singers....
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	vocal duo; orch..	chorus; orchestra	News Service.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family";	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	Paradis Band.....	Nash; readings...
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Concert band; In-
10:15	specialties	soloists; orch.....	and his orchestra	dian legend.....
10:30	"Vermont Turkeys"...	Geraldine Farrar;	Housing talk.....	Saturday Revue:
10:45	NBC dance music....	NBC orchestra....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Elder Michaux and
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music..	Bruins - Canadiens	congregation .....
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Jack Denny and	hockey report....	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Casa Loma Band..	his orchestra .....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1140kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music...	Mexican Typica....	Betw'n Book Ends	Morning service of
11:00	News; 'The Symphony,'	Morning service	Morning service	Tremont Temple
11:15	Lanier poem; music..	from Old South	of Temple Israel;	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	Church in Boston;	sermon by Rabbi	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Samovar Serenade.....	sermon choir	Harry Levi; Henry	soloist; organ....
12:00	"The Ailing House"...	and organ.....	Gideon, organ....	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features.....	Local dance music.	Choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guisar; harps	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	cago Round Table	Vocal soloist.....	from network....
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Special program
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period.....	with speakers,	from network....
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	male quartet.....	ists; orchestra....	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	Anthony Frome.....	Soloist; speaker;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story....	narrator; orch....	Minstrel Man".....	soloists; orchestra
2:30	'Mrs. Dane's Defense,'	Gene Arnold and	Royal Hawaiian	Cavaliers: musical
2:45	dramatic sketch, with	the Commodores..	Dance Band.....	program .....
3:00	Ethel Barrymore and	"Sally of the Talk-	ERA Civic Chorus	New York Philhar-
3:15	Harry Buckler.....	ies," dramatic sk.	recital	monic - Symphony
3:30	National Vespers; Dr.	Musical Romance:	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick....	features; music..	vocal soloist.....	Rodzinski, con-
4:00	Adventures of Sher-	Rhythm Symph'y;	Special network	ductor, from Car-
4:15	lock Holmes, sketch.	De Wolf Hopper.	religious hour	negie Hall;
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	John B. Kennedy.	from Detroit;	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	ning Again"; music.	Dream drama.....	talk; music.....	commentator .....
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade; solo-	Soloist; organ.....	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama....	ists; orchestra..	ERA Civic Orch-	loists; orchestra.
5:30	Explorers' Club.....	"The House by the	estra concert.....	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama...	Side of the Road"	Voice of Cornet....	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features.....	Religious period,	Popular orchestra	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist	from New York..	and soloists.....	soloists orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program.....	"Smiling Ed".....	Organ recital.....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal.....	News Service.....	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Popular orchestra	Dram'tiz'd résumé,	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch...	and soloists.....	Jack Ingersoll....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights..	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra....	recordings; sketch	Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.;	male quartet;
8:15	Artur Rodzinski,	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ.....
8:30	conductor; Harold	Del Castillo and	ductor; Ossip Gab-	Beethoven recital.
8:45	Bauer, pianist.....	vocal sextet.....	rilowitsch, piano..	"Economics," talk.
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch...	popular soloists..	Armbruster Orch.	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Col. Stoopnagle &	faelo Martino, con.
9:45	Songs and comedy....	of Familiar Music	Budd; soloists....	News Service.....
10:00	Armand Girard, bass.	'He Knew Lincoln,'	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	L'Heure Exquise.....	"Chic" Sale; orch.	Amateur Night....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"A Man Must Think";	Black's Orch.; so-	Housing speaker ..	Columbia Dramatic
10:45	Gene Tunney.....	loists; chorus....	Musical Rhymester	Guild sketch.....

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Roth String Quartet; Nicholas Moldavan, violin; Paula Hemminghaus.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Bartholomew Diaz," sketch.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Galsworthy's "Justice."
3:15 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Little Journeys in Music."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: book talk, Harry Hansen; speaker; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Orchestra; soloists; comedy sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; symphonic string ensemble.
8:30 WNAC, Aida Doninelli, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Program by short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; variety singers; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Undesirable Woman," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, Fritzi Scheff; Conrad Thibault; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Mercardo's Mexica Fiesta Orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

Monitor Feature Radiocast Postponed

OWING to station arrangements, the series of feature programs from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, by Ernest Beaufort, will be postponed until Dec. 1. This program is radiocast over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

On Dec. 1 at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, Mr. Beaufort will take for his subject "Wives of American Cabinet Ministers at Home." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

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An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.60; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

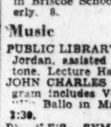
"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company in study of ambition in early San Francisco—ending with the 1906 earthquake. 8:30.

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). New revue with Lou Holtz, Phil Baker, Mitzi Mayfair and many others. 8:15.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). A Hessian deserter is introduced to the colonial New England custom of bundling. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"College Rhythm," with Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and Lanny Ross. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and her girl orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Chu Chin Chow," elaborate British production based on famous play on "Ali Baba and Forty Thieves" theme. Fenway, 1:44, 4:39, 7:14, 9:59. Paramount, 10:13 a. m., 1:01, 3:50, 6:39, 9:28. Also, "Ready for Love."

EXETER—"Down to Their Last Yacht," 2, 4:30, 7:45. Also "Have a Heart."

FINE ARTS—"Power," from "Jew Suss." Third Adult Education Council program. Colored cartoon. "The China Shop." "Earthquakes." "The Percussion Group." 1:30, 4:30, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S—"The White Parade." The life and loves of hospital nurses. With Loretta Young and John Boles. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Merry Widow," with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Kid Millions." From Brooklyn he goes with other adventurers in search of Egyptian treasure. Colored sequences at end deal with a mammoth ice cream party. Shorts include an Our Gang comedy and an interesting bowling film. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UNIVERSITY — George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Big Hearted Herbert."

MODERN — "The St. Louis Kid," with James Cagney. 9:25, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Dangerous Corners."

UPTOWN — "The Gay Divorcee." 12:40, 3:44, 6:56, 10:04. Also "Judge Priest."

STRAND—"Charlie Chan in London." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Dames."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Jascha Heifetz, soloist. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Hockey

ARENA—Boston Cubs vs. Providence Reds. 8:30.

Other Events

"PAGEANT OF THE CELT"—Ireland's history presented by 1500 actors, dancers, musicians and singers. Boston Garden. 8:15. Also on Sunday at 2:30 and 8:15.

NEWTON DRAMATIC CLUB—"The Misleading Lady," comedy. Newton Center Woman's Club House. 8:15.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, Beverly, 8.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Myrtle Jordan, assisted by Reginald Cahill, baritone. Lecture Hall, 8.

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS—Baritone. Program includes Verdi aria "Eri Tu," from "Ballo in Maschera." Symphony Hall, 3:30.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. Soloist, Benjamin De Loache, baritone. Jordan Hall, 3:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Edmond Boucher, bass; George Millrood, violinist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Free, 2.

FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS—Paul Allen presents a program of music by young composers. Studio of Mme. Vinello Johnson, Trinity Court, 3.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movie, "Autumn Leaves," shows squirrels and other small animals getting ready for winter, 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Dr. Francis J. Haas speaks on "The Rights and Wrongs in Industry," 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM — Paul Blanshard speaks on "The Vital Necessity for Municipal Economy," 3:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "England's Poets-Laureate; Their Personalities and Songs," by Annie Russell Marble. Songs by Reta Maxwell. Lecture Hall, 3:30.

MORGAN MEMORIAL — Church of All Nations. Religious drama, "The Gift," 7:15.

"IRELAND OF TODAY"—Lecture by Mrs. H. Sheehy Skeffington. Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—"An Event Extraordinary" in which all members will join. Twentieth Century Club, 5.

Monday

CITY PLANNING LECTURE—Edward M. Bassett of New York, speaks on "Limiting the Height of Buildings Through Zoning." Harvard School of City Planning, Robinson Hall Annex, 11 a. m.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING—Prof. Arthur I. Andrews speaks on "The European Situation," 10:45 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 10 a. m.

Boston Bar Association Acts To Achieve Judicial Reforms

Speedier justice in jury cases and elimination of part-time judgeships are two goals aimed at in a purge of antiquated judicial procedure begun by the Boston Bar Association.

An investigating committee vigorously led by Bentley A. Warren, association president, has blasted away all week at the Massachusetts judicial system, and "intends to get long-needed reform."

Jury cases coming up for adjudication have taken as long as four years from the time they were begun until the verdict was handed down. So point 1 in the program is to speed these up.

As to part-time judgeships in District Courts, they are a handdown from ancient day justice when the lords of the bench were business men except on court days.

The district court judge may don his long black robe, whack his gavel and dispense justice from the bench on a Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday he may spend angling for clients. Thursday he may prosecute or defend. And Friday may find him back on the bench.

From this mixture of judicial and bar practices an annual income of $20,000 for district judges is not unusual—while legal and sometimes political domination of their committees often results. Uniformity and abolition of this dual procedure is the ambition of the Boston Bar Association.

Harold H. Hopkins, Bar Association secretary, today stated the purpose of the present airing of old abuses was to discover faults in the court system rather than in individual judges. Thus he asks the public to come forward with complaints and further information.

Bar Association spokesmen were quick to deny that any accusations had been made against the higher court system, nor would be made.

The committee thus far has only poked, pried, and inquired. If they have any remedy, it has been kept "under the rose." But it is understood direct legislative action will be demanded by the association of the 1935 Massachusetts Legislature.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, with temperature near freezing; Sunday fair and normally cool; moderate to fresh northwest and northerly winds.

For All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northwest winds, strong at times over south and central portions, and mostly overcast weather tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	65	New Orleans	46	60
Bermuda	70	76	New York	42	64
Chicago	30	34	Norfolk, Va.	48	74
Denver	30	52	Philadelphia	44	70
Helena, Mont.	38	46	St. Louis	34	46
Jacksonville	44	80	St. Paul	30	32
Kansas City	38	48	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	42	68
Miami, Fla.	64	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 24.
B—Maximum, Nov. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:05 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Sunday, 1:41 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

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Romanones Sees Restoration Of Spanish Monarchy Possible Only as Rebound From Anarchy

Monarchical Leader in Feudal Manor House Admits Need for Agrarian and Labor Reforms to Forestall Socialist Measures

Spain in Transition
Last of Six Articles

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—"Is there any possibility of a restoration of the Monarchy in Spain?"

Only one man in all Spain—so I was told in Madrid—is capable of giving an authoritative answer to that question: Count Romanones. Seven times Prime Minister of former King Alfonso XIII, the Count was his counsellor when as a mere boy he acceded to the throne. It was he who, on April 14, 1931, brought to Alfonso the warning of the revolutionaries that his safety depended on leaving Spain immediately.

So, armed with a letter of introduction from the American Ambassador in Madrid, I hastened to his huge urban palace on the fashionable "Paseo de la Castellana." But "el Señor Conde" was not there; he was out on one of his great country estates, and what is more he was going to stay there indefinitely. So I went to see him there.

While I awaited the Count's return (he was out hunting) I had ample opportunity to observe the feudal character of the great agricultural establishment, which stretched away in three directions to the blue hills on the horizon. Whole villages, the entire peasant population, depended on the whim of this seignoral lord who owned their land, their houses, their labor.

Monarchial Hopes

When Count Romanones arrived, my first impression was, could this rough country squire, this almost uncouth farmer, be the polished diplomat who alone of all Spain's nobles had the courage and the prestige to defend his King before a Revolutionary Cortes? Yes, it was; a closer look at the finely lined face, and above all, the fire in his humorous eyes, proved that this was not the Sancho Panza of a first glance, but a true Don Quixote.

"Do I believe a return of the monarchy in Spain is possible? Yes! I certainly do. But only in one way. In my opinion, the King—or a King—could come back in Spain only as a violent reaction from a period of extreme anarchy or terroristic Communism. After such an experience the Spanish people would gladly throw themselves for protection into the arms of a monarchy as the strongest possible government of order and authority.

Referring then to the tense political crisis, Count Romanones proved himself an accurate prophet by forecasting the outcome of the recent revolt. Just so long, he asserted, as the Army and Civil Guards remained loyal to the Government, there was no danger of a proletarian uprising succeeding.

Farm Reform Needed

"But there is no doubt," he continued, "that the one essential problem in Spain today is that of the workers—especially the agricultural workers. Clearly, a radical—but practicable—agrarian reform is absolutely necessary in Spain today."

I started up in surprise. Could it be that the largest landholder in Spain today was advocating agrarian reform? Yes, there was no doubt of it. Count Romanones, feudal lord par excellence of Spain, is also one of its clearest—visioned leaders; and he has realized that liberal concessions now may prevent a total loss through Socialistic confiscation later.

"In fact," he said, "a land reform which would greatly increase the number of small landowners would be an excellent Conservative move—indeed about the only way of developing and strengthening a sound Conservatism.

"The agricultural laborer in Spain is not as yet so highly organized and propagandized as the city worker. He is discontented and wants to improve his condition, but he wants to go on living peacefully. He does not want to get himself involved in a revolutionary uprising. Undoubtedly, however, proprietors will have to make serious concessions if the problem is to be solved peacefully."

"Down With Republic"

"How do you feel, Señor Conde," I asked, "about the present political situation, and the future prospects of the Republic? You have heard, of course, the allegations that the political parties of the Right—especially the Roman Catholic Party headed by Gil Robles—are in reality anti-Republican, despite their denials of this. As a Monarchist in close touch with these parties, I should like to know your opinion on this point: do those parties of the extreme Right seek to destroy the republic?"

"Absolutely!" Count Romanones' eyes gleamed as he chuckled triumphantly. "And I only hope they get on with it in a hurry!"

"How do you envisage the future development of events in Spain?"

"I believe a dictatorship is very probable—though not imminent. A dictatorship of the Left—of the proletariat—would be an unspeakably terrible thing for Spain; worse even than in Russia, for political passions are hotter in a Latin country. But it would, in my opinion, not last long, for the Spaniard—never forget the fact—is too deeply individualistic.

"A dictatorship of the Right would be another military dictatorship, and the army, of course, would tie up with the church."

Zamora Speaks Out

"A dictatorship"—back in Madrid, after running once again the gantlet of Civil Guards outside the city, I pondered the predictions of Count Romanones. And I recalled the significant statement which the President of the Spanish Republic—whom an ironbound rule prevents from granting any interviews—specially authorized me to make through the Monitor:

"You may say that there will be no dictatorship in Spain while Alcalá Zamora is President of the Spanish Republic; and should an attempt be made to set up a Spanish dictatorship, President Zamora will be the first one to come down into the streets and combat it!"

The stanch republicanism of President Zamora, although he is an ardent Roman Catholic, had never been challenged until his recent action of intrusting the Government to a Cabinet headed by Señor Lerroux, the Radical chief, and including members of the Roman Catholic parties, who are suspected of Monarchist sympathies. The formation of this Cabinet was the immediate cause of the revolutionary strike and the rebellion in Catalonia and Asturias.

Señor Lerroux, whose prestige has now unmistakably been enhanced by his success in putting down the recent uprising, is a master hand among Spanish politicians. Leader of the Radical Party and one of the founders of the Republic, he soon decided it was too socialistic, and has since devoted his efforts to bringing a moderating influence to bear on the Cortes.

The Invisible Government

"The Spanish Radical Party," says Señor Lerroux, "was revolutionary under the Monarchy; aroused against the oppression of Spain by the Bourbons, it raised barricades in the street to tear down the old régime.

"But today, the Radical Party has the duty and the responsibility of preserving the position attained through its efforts. Its only aim must be to preserve the Republic, to form a center bloc."

But ask anyone in Madrid today who is the real power behind the Spanish Government, and you will be told that it is not Premier Lerroux; it is Señor Robles, leader of the "Accion Popular," or Roman Catholic Action Party.

There are two reasons for this. The first is that Señor Lerroux's majority in Parliament depends on the votes of the Robles deputies. The second is that at the last elections Señor Lerroux, turning his back on his former friends the Left Republicans, such as Señor Manuel Azaña, made an electoral alliance with the Conservative and Roman Catholic parties. He is thus more or less obligated to conform to their wishes.

And what are these wishes? Was Count Romanones right in his gleeful assertion that the Conservative parties aim at the destruction of the Republic?

An answer to this question was sought in an interview with Señor Robles. He is regarded as a potential Hitler, or more exactly, Mussolini of Spain, if Fascism triumphs. Although still very young, he is the unchallenged chief of Conservative Spain today.

Rule by Center

"Señor," I said as soon as the formalities of greeting were over, "you know the question all Spain is asking: are you and your party Republican, or not?"

But this question Señor Robles evaded with a graceful ease that reminded me of his reputation as an amateur toreador.

"Our position on that point, I think, sufficiently clear for the moment. What our stand in the future will be should be apparent from our acts and declarations.

"But there is no foundation in the allegations that we are dangerous enemies of the Republic. On the contrary we are obviously its only efficacious supports today. The Socialists certainly do not want a Republic, but a revolution in order that they may set up a proletarian dictatorship."

"How do you envisage the political future of the Republic," I asked.

"I firmly believe that the Republic can only be consolidated in Spain by a Right-Center Conservative Party, based on the support of the Catholic masses—a Government, in other words, distinctly conservative, but with a program of advanced social reforms."

While I reflected on the ease with which he mingled these two opposites he continued:

"In the matter of agrarian reform, we are convinced of both the necessity and the urgency of redistribution of the land. Such a measure, however, must be reasonable and sound. In my opinion agrarian reform should have as its primary purpose the creation of a host of small proprietors.

Excesses Opposed

"Furthermore, the breaking up of the big estates should be governed by practical geographical considerations, and should vary with the different regions, soils, climatic conditions, and so on. It should not be merely a matter of socialistic theories."

"And what about education?"

"As you know, most of us in the 'Accion Popular' are Roman Catholics, and naturally we feel strongly about the restriction on teaching by the religious orders. We believe that there should be absolute liberty for all to teach—subject, of course, to a reasonable amount of inspection and even regulation by the state. Parents should be able to put their children in any school they like—whether it be Jewish, Protestant or Roman Catholic. These schools should all receive financial aid from the state, in proportion to the number of children attending each."

"What would be your attitude toward Socialism—toward organized labor?

"We have no desire to persecute the Socialists; nor do we disapprove of labor unions—in fact we favor the organization of guilds and syndicates. But what we do object to—and will suppress—are the excesses of Socialism and terroristic Communism.

"The problem of the worker is a difficult one. Certainly the great mass of workers are discontented and would welcome a change—but they do not, on the whole, want Marxism. I believe the whole labor question in Spain would be radically modified if and when there is a strong Conservative Government in power which will restore the confidence of both workers and employers. Only thus will economic recovery, and a better life for the workers, become possible."

Boone's Stature Determined

Although some writers have described Daniel Boone as a tall man of huge frame, authentic documents indicate he was only five feet, eight inches high.

Leaders in Spain's Past, Present—and Future?

Left: © Press Illustrating Service. Center: By Alfonso

Monarchist, Stanch Republican and Roman Catholic Leader

Left to Right—Count Romanones; President Zamora and Gil Robles, Head of Accion Popular.

President Puts His Power Plan Into First Gear

(Continued from Page 1)

ing colored fairy stories for kindergarten and primary grade use which romanticize the utility case.

Thereafter, chapter by chapter the Federal Trade Commission will continue to make public the results of its six-year study of the private utilities in the United States. Perhaps the most important, that on domestic rates, will cover the entire nation.

John Jones, no matter where he lives, can compare his lot with that of the most-favored citizen, and if he doesn't like the deal he is getting he can ask for a new deal. It will be ready, in the shape of the federal yardstick. As never before upon publication of this report the nation is expected to become power and rate conscious.

Campaign All Prepared

Thus the President and his board of strategy conferred through the hours here at Warm Springs, getting a concrete picture of the power situation in every corner of the country and preparing the campaign on every front.

When the Administration is ready to release the details of its program, the nation will see that the Tennessee Valley excursion last week and the Warm Springs conferences have been aimed at a very broad objective.

On a wind-swept hilltop at sunset yesterday the President put into practical effect another of his general policies: the drive to conquer the soil erosion which is still knifing away millions of America's choicest acres. On his own plantation atop Pine Mountain, he saw Meriwether County's caterpillar tractor cut terraces around the hilly fields which should effectively stop the fatal erosion.

Saving the Hillsides

While talkie cameras whirred, the tractor and deep-plow bucked and pitched past the little car where the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Tugwell were sitting. It scooped up great volumes of soil, leaving behind it a perfect terrace.

Seeing the results, the President directed his farm superintendent to have the county tractor terrace a 100-acre hillside tract of his own. The work will cost the President $150, or $1.50 an acre.

And, to make his day complete, with great delight he saw Warm Springs' vaunted wheel-chair brigade outwit the Secret Service. When the President's car drew up to Georgia Hall, half a dozen children shot their nimble vehicles under the Secret Service's nose up to the Chief Executive himself. Shouting with pleasure he gave them the desired autographs. Such is a day at the second White House.

Shorter Workday Defended in N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

in which Mr. Butler referred to the transformation of policies in the last four years which have modified the outlook of more than three-fifths of the world's population and said: "There is an immense amount of dissatisfaction with policies of mere adaptation to changing circumstances and a demand for a more deliberative sort of interference generally referred to as planning."

Miss M. L. Fledderus of The Hague, director of the institute, in opening the conference, stressed the impossibility of effective economic nationalism and said that "no nation today can be self-sufficient even when natural resources are abundant."

She declared that the institute, "realizes a need for social economic planning on a world scale rather than the competitive stuggle for markets which must lead to war," and stated that "economic planning without a social purpose can only result in competition and the limiting of production, while social economic planning substitutes co-operation for competition, raises production, and has as its planned purpose higher standards of living for people in all parts of the world."

World unemployment, Miss Fledderus said, has reached 30,000,000, of which approximately 12,000,000 are in the United States.

One of the interesting exhibitions arranged in connection with the meeting is a display of pictorial charts by Dr. Otto Neurath of Vienna, director of the International Foundation of Visual Education.

Present Relief Is All Wrong At Bottom, Hopkins Declares

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—A new way to help the 17,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States—better than what is called "relief"—must and will be found in the near future.

This message was brought to the United States Conference of Mayors here by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, yesterday.

The method would involve providing some useful form of work, but just what form Mr. Hopkins did not say. The coming Congress, he was convinced, would devise "an American way."

Mr. Hopkins talked to a responsive audience, for the city executives, in individual addresses, expressed themselves as strongly in favor of devising means to enable the unemployed to earn their way.

It was Mr. Hopkins who was the chief critic of the present form of relief. With winning directness and vigor, he made his indictment, not of the administration of relief, which he defended, but of its lack of vision.

"What these unemployed people want is a job, a job in private industry. That's what they think of when you talk about security.

"There is one thing I'm always going to regret, and some of you have come to regret it, too. That is that under our relief administration for the last three or four years we have had the only wealth in the country in our hands, namely, the willing hands of the unemployed, and in the main we have shown an amazing lack of resourcefulness, of courage, in the things we have permitted these people to do."

"Any influence I have I certainly am going to use to prevent the present relief system from being foisted on the cities of America."

In an evening radio address, Mr. Hopkins answered charges of waste in unemployment relief administration with a detailed description of the system used to promote efficiency and an appeal to critics to give specific examples in making charges so that they may be investigated.

The costs of his relief administration, said Mr. Hopkins, averaged 7½ per cent, as against an estimated 30 to 40 per cent for private organizations.

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration," he said, "is determined to prevent petty politics from interfering with relief.

"In many cases where this has been attempted, totally inaccurate charges of wasteful administration have been made by aggrieved politicians, and these charges in turn have been accepted at face value by well-meaning citizens."

Several mayors and a city manager spoke in support of Mr. Hopkins' general theme. How to use unemployed labor productively without running up additional bills for supplies to keep them busy was the practical issue which concerned the executives.

Equipment and materials for sound work relief projects in the construction field will cost from a quarter to a half of the amounts spent for labor, said C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, famous for its excellent government.

"Let us work toward a program," he continued, "in which ordinary and regular relief and welfare problems can be handled and financed locally and all other relief responsibilities due to national economic factors carried by the National Government. There should be set up in Washington a permanent department of welfare of cabinet rank to co-ordinate these services on a national basis."

A similar view was presented to the conference in the form of a message from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, read by his representative, Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel.

Mayor J. Fulmer Bright of Richmond, Va., said he wanted to record himself as not in agreement with a policy of spending but of thrift and economy.

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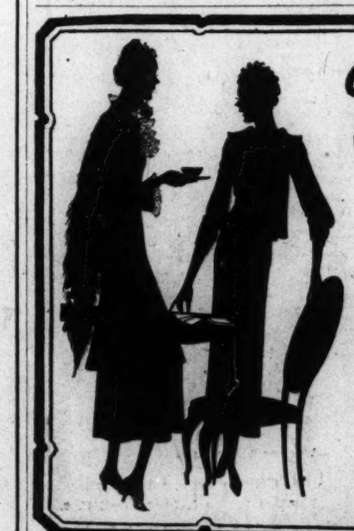
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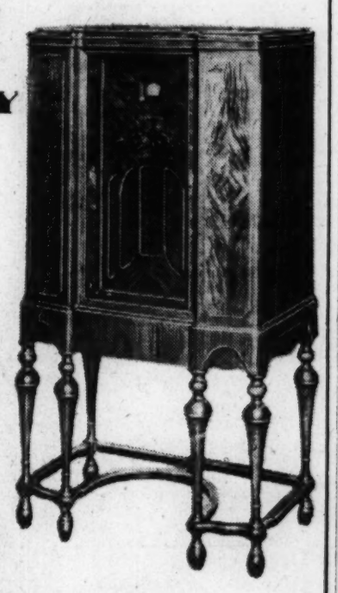
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AMERICAN SALON—FRENCH SALON—BALCONY—ANNEX

Harvard-Yale Football — Diegel Stages Great Golf Recovery — British Ice Hockey

Leo Diegel Wins Melbourne Golf After Five Down

Defeats Densmore Shute in 36-Hole Final by 2 and 1

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 24 (AP)—Leo Diegel, Philadelphia pro, won the $5000 centenary professional golf championship yesterday at the expense of his fellow countryman, Denny Shute, topping him 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final.

Diegel staged one of the most remarkable recoveries in any championship match in Australia after having been 5 down at the close of the morning round.

In the afternoon he outplayed Shute, also of Philadelphia, shooting a 33 in the first nine and entered the home stretch 1 up. He had increased his lead to 4 at the thirty-first, but Shute came back gallantly to win two of the next three.

The two Americans halved the thirty-fifth, giving Diegel the match.

During his sensational comeback the Philadelphia pro won seven consecutive holes, shooting 17 holes in five under fours.

Apparently upset by his opponent's dazzling comeback, Shute drove wildly at times, catching numerous bunkers and the rough. His putting, too, was unsteady at times.

His morning 69, on the other hand, represented almost foolproof golf.

Deadly approaching was the principal feature of Diegel's afternoon rally. Time and again he putted iron shots almost dead, and putted birdies in nearly every hole.

At the conclusion of the match, Lord Huntingfield, Governor of Victoria, presented trophies to the winners of the open, amateur and professional tourneys. On Monday an American team of Paul Runyan, Craig Wood, Harry Cooper, Ky Laffoon and Shute and Diegel will meet an Australia team in the Victoria match in a four-ball match.

Face Each Other in Yale Bowl for the Last Time

Right: Wide World. Left: By a Staff Photographer

Harvard and Yale Football Leaders for 1934

Left—Capt. Herman Gundlach Jr. '35, Harvard. Right—Capt. F. Clare Curtin '35, Yale.

Amherst Records Upset Tiger Claim

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—Princeton's claims that it was a party to the first intercollegiate baseball game in history, played against Williams 70 years ago, appeared disproved yesterday by Amherst athletic historians.

The Lord Jeffs, after searching their trophy room in Pratt gymnasium, found several crude baseballs that served as evidence that Amherst played Williams five years before Princeton did, on July 1, 1859.

The records, however, failed to explain how Amherst defeated the Purple by the astonishing score of 73 to 32.

International Arrangements Made For 1935 Track-Field Events in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Arrangements are well advanced already for international track and field athletics in Britain during 1935. A visit from a combined Harvard-Yale team, to oppose Oxford-Cambridge at the White City Stadium, London, July 20, is one of the big features and another is the first official match between Great Britain and Finland at Glasgow, Scotland, June 29. The encounter with the Finns is a sequel to the tour of a small British squad in Finland in 1933. On that occasion, the visitors, who were sprinters, middle distance runners and hurdlers, won a match with their hosts, and since then the possibilities of an "official" contest between fully representative teams of the two nations has been eagerly talked of by the fans.

On July 27, the Saturday following the international intervarsity meet, Great Britain is to oppose France at the White City in the twelfth clash of a series that started in 1921, and on either Aug. 11 or 18, the Britishers will compete against Germany at Cologne. It is also anticipated that a strong British team will participate in the sixth international university championships at Hungary, Aug. 10-18.

Another fixture of international significance is the championship meeting of the English Amateur Athletic Association at the White City, July 12 and 13. This meet always attracts strong entries from overseas and next year it will derive additional interest from the approach of the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin. Those games are expected to draw bigger entries than any such festival has done since the classic games of ancient Greece were revived, in modern form, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, of France, at Athens in 1896. Since that first meeting, Olympic Games have been held in Paris in 1900, St. Louis, U. S. A. in 1904, London in 1908, Stockholm in 1912, Antwerp in 1920, Paris in 1924, Amsterdam in 1928 and Los Angeles, U. S. A. in 1932. The games were scheduled for Berlin in 1916 but were not held then owing to the intervention of war.

The Oxford-Cambridge meeting in March always signalizes the opening of the new track season, although it precedes the cinder-path operations of the ordinary athletic clubs by several weeks, and then come the county championships in various parts of the country. These will be decided next year on the first day in June. The county championships lead in turn to the divisional championships fixed for June 22. For the purposes of athletics administration, England is divided into three areas, northern, southern and midlands, and the winning of a divisional title is the customary prelude to greater distinctions.

Students of athletics will look with some interest for an improvement in the general standard of field-events in Britain in 1935, as there has been a determined move by the Amateur Athletic Association to bring this end about. At the conclusion of the 1934 season a special school of instruction was organized at Loughborough, and a large number of keen athletes availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain expert advice on matters of technique and training. It will be recalled that in 1932 the British level was so low that not a single field-event man was considered to be worth sending to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

The main reason for the paucity of field event talent in Britain is that youngsters have not been really interested in this branch of athletics. They like running, so they run, but throwing and jumping, in the absence of encouragement, have not caught their imagination. The best weight-putter at a public school, for example, is less of a sporting celebrity in his little world than the worst cricketer on the second eleven. The effort of athletics administrators here now is to show youngsters that field events really are worth while and to teach them how to obtain the best results in proper style.

College Football Results

Appalachian 7, Southern 6.
Baker 7, Bethany (Kans.) 0.
Bethel 48, Northwest Mississippi 0.
Cumberland 12, Rollins 0.
Doane 18, York 0.
E. Tennessee T. 6, Tusculum 0.
Fort Hays State 20, Southwestern (Kans.) 6.
Hendrix 6, Bacone 6.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 13, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 47, E. Carolina T. 0.
Little Rock J. 51, Jonesboro Baptists 0.
Louisiana C. 13, Louisiana T. 0.
Newberry 21, Erskine 2.
Nebraska "B" 31, Kearney T. 0.
North Dakota 7, George Washington 6.
Missouri Mines 18, Marryville T. 14.
N. Dakota State 20, Texas Tech. 20.
Ouachita 37, Monticello A. & M. 0.
Pacific U. 27, Albany 6.
Peru 7, Wayne 0.
St. Benedict's 18, Tarkio 0.
Tahlequah T. 21, Ozarks 7.
Tampa 7, Miami (Fla.) 6.
Texas 19, Arkansas 12.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 26, William, Jewell 0.
W. Virginia Wesleyan 25, Salem 6.
Wichita 10, S. Dakota State 0.

Colorful Yale-Harvard Series In 53d Game

Eli Has Had Much the Better of John in Football

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year	Score
1875—Harvard 4 goals 4t, Yale 0.	
1876—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1878—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1879—Tie	0—0
1880—Yale 1 goal 1t, Harvard 0.	
1881—Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties.	
1882—Yale 1 goal 3t, Harvard 2 safeties.	
1883—Yale	23—2
1884—Yale	48—0
1885—Yale	29—4
1887—Yale	17—8
1889—Yale	6—0
1890—Harvard	13—6
1891—Yale	10—0
1892—Yale	6—0
1893—Yale	9—0
1894—Yale	12—4
1897—Tie	0—0
1898—Harvard	17—0
1899—Tie	0—0
1900—Yale	28—0
1901—Harvard	22—0
1902—Yale	23—0
1903—Yale	16—0
1904—Yale	12—0
1905—Yale	6—0
1906—Yale	6—0
1907—Yale	12—0
1908—Harvard	4—0
1909—Yale	7—6
1910—Tie	0—0
1911—Tie	0—0
1912—Harvard	20—0
1913—Harvard	15—5
1914—Harvard	36—0
1915—Harvard	41—0
1916—Yale	6—3
1919—Harvard	10—3
1920—Harvard	7—0
1921—Harvard	16—3
1922—Harvard	10—3
1923—Yale	13—0
1924—Yale	19—6
1925—Tie	0—0
1926—Yale	12—7
1927—Yale	14—0
1928—Harvard	17—0
1929—Harvard	10—6
1930—Harvard	13—0
1931—Yale	7—0
1932—Yale	19—0
1933—Harvard	19—6

Yale 29, Harvard 17. Ties 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24—Even though the records of the two teams involved have not been very impressive this fall, except perhaps the showing of Yale in its great battle against Princeton in the Palmer Stadium last Saturday, the gridiron battle between Harvard and Yale which takes place in the Yale Bowl this afternoon is going to attract attention all over the United States. The meeting of the Crimson and the Blue carries as much or more tradition than any other football game played in America and no matter how strong the two teams may be when compared with the other leading elevens, they are sure to put up a battle which well rewards those who travel thousands of miles to see their annual encounters.

Today's game marks the fifty-third time that they have met on the college gridiron since the first contest was won by Harvard in 1875 by a score of 4 goals to 0. This was certainly a very auspicious start for John Harvard; but he evidently set a pace much too fast for his successors as, of the remaining 51 games played by these two colleges, the Crimson has won only 17, with six being tied and the other 29 going to the Elis. Beginning with 1876 Yale had the situation well in hand, as you might say, and from then until 1890 the best Harvard could do was to get one tie. In fact Yale was so much superior up to 1908, when the great Percy Duncan Haughton took hold of the Crimson, that Harvard had only four victories and three ties to its credit, while the Bulldog was gloating over 21 victories.

With the advent of Haughton as head coach of his Alma Mater, things began to look up for the Crimson and of the 24 games played since then, Harvard has won 13, three have been tied and eight have gone to Yale. The Blue is easily leading in number of consecutive victories with one series of eight straight (1880 to 1889, incusive) and one of six straight (1902-1907, inclusive). The best Harvard has done along these lines was four straight twice, once 1912 to 1915, inclusive, and 1919 to 1922, inclusive.

The two best teams ever to represent these universities, so far as scores go, were the Yale eleven of 1884, led by E. L. Richards, and the Harvard team of 1915, under the leadership of Eddie Mahan. The former defeated Harvard 48 to 0, and the latter won from the Blue, 41 to 0. There is practically no chance of either of these records being approached today.

British Sports Comment

New World Stars Brighten Old World Hockey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN INFLUX of vigorous, fast-skating players from the United States and Canada has raised the standard of ice hockey in Britain this season. Among the stars now in membership with league sides here are Clement (Turkey) Harnedy, celebrated young goalkeeper on America's team for the 1934 world championship at Milan, Italy; Jerry Cosby, custodian from the Boston All Stars; Robert Giddens, former captain of the Harvard University team; Lou Bates, who skippered the Ottawa Shamrocks during their successful European tour last winter; Jac. Melford and Clarence Rost, a pair of speedy forwards from the Kenora Thistles, Winnipeg; Victor Dick, formerly of University of Alberta, and G. R. Sparrow, a defender from University of Toronto. There are also several talented players from the New World in residence at Oxford University.

The British Ice Hockey League has in membership this season eight clubs—Streatham, Wembley Lions, Richmond Hawks, Wembley Canadians, Oxford University, Queen's Club (Bayswater), Warwickshire and Streatham. The first four named have entered the new European League competition, which involves them in frequent airplane flights to the Continent. Streatham and the Wembley Lions are in Pool "A," along with Milan (Italy), Stade Français (Paris, France) and Munich (Germany), while Richmond Hawks and the Wembley Canadians operate in Pool "B," with Prague (Czechoslovakia), Français Volants (Paris, France) and Berlin (Germany). Each team has to oppose all others in the same section, and the divisional leaders will meet for the league championship title.

Interesting the Youth

A development that is expected to be of great importance to the game in Britain is the institution of a special club for public schoolboys at the new Wembley rink. This rink, the home of the Wembley Lions and Wembley Canadians, is capable also of being a super swimming bath, lawn tennis arena and boxing or wrestling hall. It measures 200 feet in length by 85 feet wide and is easily the most pretentious affair of the kind in Britain. It was here that the swimming, boxing and wrestling competitions were decided at the Empire Games in August and it is here that Bill Tilden and his professional colleagues of the court have arranged to decide an international lawn tennis tournament this winter.

The next biggest rink is that at Richmond, which is open again after being closed down for a couple of years. Ice hockey is not widely played by Britishers and its appeal to the public as a spectacle was underestimated by the constructors of most rinks in this country. The average icedrome here is quite large enough to accommodate its skating patrons, but, when an international hockey match is put on, the "House Full" notices have to be displayed while the demand for admission tickets is still brisk. Now, at Wembley and Richmond, there is accommodation for as big crowds as are likely to be drawn to the games there. A new feature in British matches is the appointment of professional referees who, it is noticed, are interpreting the rules very strictly.

Canadians Coming

An eagerly awaited feature of the 1934-35 season is the projected visit of the Winnipeg Monarchs. The Canadians are expected to play several matches in Britain on their way to the world's amateur championship at Davos, Switzerland. Several continental sides will come to Britain, for European League and "friendly" matches, and the international phase of play will be as strongly marked as usual. It is regretted that Cambridge University has found itself unable to enter a team for this season's British league competition. The Cantabs are handicapped by the lack of training facilities. Last winter they played at the Purley Rink, near Croydon, but the journey involved was too lengthy and the Light Blues had to withdraw from the league. Their 1935 match with Oxford University is scheduled for decision at Richmond, Jan. 22.

U.S.G.A. Announces 1935 Open and Amateur Dates

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The United States Golf Association yesterday announced that the 1935 open championship would be placed at Pittsburgh June 5, 7 and 8, and the national amateur at Cleveland the week commencing Sept 9.

Date of the annual meeting was set for Jan 5, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The open will be played over the Oakmont course and the amateur at the Country Club

Canada Has 20,538 Amateur Athletes

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, Nov. 24

AMATEUR athletes registered with the various branches of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada number 20,538, according to the report of W. A. Fry of Dunnville to the forty-seventh annual meeting here recently.

The Central Ontario branch leads the list with 5646 registrations. Registrations in other branches follow: Quebec, 3885; Maritime Provinces, 2565; Alberta, 1626; Saskatchewan, 1203; British Columbia, 1110; South Western Ontario, 1060, and Thunder Bay, 358. No registrations were received from the Manitoba and Eastern Ontario branches.

In addition, the Alberta and Maritime branches registered 1215 and 1890 junior athletes, respectively.

Americans Hit Hard In Beating Nippons

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 24 (AP)—The touring major league baseball team from America made its Osaka debut before a crowd of 48,000 today by smashing out a 15-to-3 victory over the Nippon All-Stars. Lou Gehrig with a three-bagger and a single, and Babe Ruth with three singles, led the attack. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	0	4	15	14	1
N. All-Stars	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	6

Batteries—Whitehill and Hayes; Date, Hamazaki, Aoshiba and Kiji, Ri.

Eastern Football Scores

Princeton		Harvard	
75-Amherst	0	12-Bates	0
35-Williams	6	13-Brown	0
14-Wash. & Lee	12	6-Holy Cross	24
45-Cornell	0	0-Dartmouth	10
19-Harvard	6	0-Princeton	19
54-Lehigh	0	6-West Point	27
0-Yale	7	47-N. Hampshire	3
242	25	84	85
Yale		**Columbia**	
6-Columbia	12	12-Yale	6
14-Pennsylvania	6	39-U. M. I.	0
37-Brown	0	7-Annapolis	18
12-West Point	20	14-Penn State	7
7-Dartmouth	2	14-Cornell	6
7-Georgia	14	39-Brown	0
7-Princeton	0	13-Pennsylvania	12
90	54	128	49
Dartmouth		**Holy Cross**	
39-Norwich	0	32-St. Anselm's	0
32-Vermont	0	51-St. Joseph's	0
27-Maine	0	24-Providence	0
27-Virginia	0	17-Catholic	6
10-Harvard	0	24-Harvard	6
2-Yale	7	7-Colgate	20
21-N. Hampshire	7	0-Temple	14
6-Cornell	21	12-Manhattan	6
		20-Brown	7
164	35	179	59
Annapolis		**West Point**	
20-W. & M.	7	19-Washburn	0
21-Virginia	6	41-Davidson	0
16-Maryland	13	48-Drake	0
18-Columbia	7	20-Sewanee	0
17-Pennsylvania	0	20-Yale	12
26-Wash. & Lee	0	0-Illinois	7
10-Notre Dame	6	27-Harvard	6
7-Pittsburgh	31	34-Citadel	0
135	90	209	25
Pennsylvania		**Cornell**	
6-Ursinus	7	14-St. Lawrence	0
6-Yale	14	0-Richmond	6
27-Rutgers	19	7-Syracuse	20
0-Annapolis	17	0-Princeton	45
41-Lafayette	0	0-Columbia	14
3-Penn. State	0	21-Dartmouth	6
12-Columbia	13		
95	70	42	91
Brown		**Carnegie Tech**	
18-Boston U.	0	7-Geneva	0
13-R. I. State	0	13-Miami	7
0-Harvard	13	0 Mich. State	13
0-Yale	27	6 Notre Dame	13
0-Syracuse	33	0-Purdue	20
13-Springfield	7	6-New York	0
0-Columbia	39	6-Temple	34
7-Holy Cross	20	3-Duquesne	0
51	142	35	87
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
26-Wash. & Jeff.	6	28-Clarkson	0
27-West Va.	6	20-Cornell	7
20-So. California	6	32-Ohio Wesl'n	10
7-Minnesota	13	33-Brown	0
30-Westminster	0	16-Penn St.	0
19 Notre Dame	0	10-Mich. St.	0
25-Nebraska	6	2-Colgate	13
31-Navy	7		
185	44	141	30

Another Dodger 'Farm'

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League today announced the club has signed a working agreement with Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League. The agreement provides that Brooklyn shall send likely players down to Sacramento for seasoning and have first call on all developed by the coast club.

Babe Didrikson Beaten

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 24 (AP)—Dean Van Landingham of Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. Tom Wallace of Tulsa will meet in a 36-hole final of the Fort Worth Women's Golf Association tourney today. Miss Van Landingham eliminated Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, who had won the medal with a 77, by 6 and 5. Mrs. Wallace defeated Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, 1 up.

Sporting Around the Hub

WITH each succeeding day hockey comes more and more into its own. Interest has been mild to date, for the season schedule really opens too close to football. Local hockey fans have not yet warmed to the Bruins or the Cubs, but football will be out of the way soon; the cold weather, so vital to ice hockey, will creep in, and by that time the local teams will have reached a high degree of efficiency and enthusiasm should develop.

Both the Bruins and Cubs have chances to improve their present positions this week-end. The Bruins have gone westward to play St. Louis tonight and Chicago tomorrow night. Manager Frank Patrick would be satisfied with a division of points on this road trip.

Tonight, at the Boston Arena, the Cubs come to grips with their old rivals, the Providence Reds. These two have developed a natural rivalry that attracts fans who like a real battle. They were the finalists for the league title last year and the Reds won the series. Earlier this season they met at Providence and a three-all tie resulted which is the nearest the Reds have come to defeat in four games.

If the Cubs win they have a chance to take first place depending, of course, upon the outcome of the game in Philadelphia between the Arrows and Quebec. At a late hour today it was not known whether Alex Motter, new center, would play tonight or not. With Bert McInenly gone with the Bruins and Motter out, the Cubs are hard pressed for men.

Tufts football team is after its eighth straight victory today and the Tufts Oval, Medford, with Mass. State the opponents, is the stage set for the action. Down at New Haven, Harvard and Yale are scrimmaging for the championship of—well nothing in particular. However, anybody who has the time, money and any knowledge of college football tradition and rivalry cannot afford to miss it.

That game in New York between the Giants and Boston Redskins should be worth viewing, especially since the local eleven won its protest against the New Yorkers borrowing Warren Heller from Pittsburgh.

The Boston men's field hockey association, which now has a full team, will play a regular match with the all-Boston women's team at Buckingham Field, Cambridge, tomorrow. The game will be part of a field day.

Welker Cochran won two 18.2 balkline billiard exhibition matches yesterday, easily defeating Yip Nason, 100 to 0 at the Eagle Alley, Roxbury, and then won from Russell Gately, 100 to 20, at the South Station Alley. In the Roxbury match Cochran ran the 100 from scratch. In the second affair his high run was 89.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	3	1	1	11	6	7
Syracuse	3	0	1	7	4	6
Buffalo	3	0	2	13	9	6
Windsor	3	0	3	18	22	6
Detroit	2	1	3	9	9	5
Cleveland	1	0	3	6	11	2

Result Nov. 23

Windsor 2, London 1.

College Soccer Results

Brooklyn College 2, Long Island U. 0.
Harvard 1, Yale 0.
Harvard J. V. 3, Yale J. V. 2.
Haverford 1, Swarthmore 1.
Pennsylvania 1, Princeton 0.
Illinois 2, Wooster 1.

Baseball Meetings In Louisville Are Brought to Close

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov 24 (AP)—The high and mighty of the national game, with a few exceptions, had packed their bags and departed last night, following adjournment of the thirty-third annual convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

The American Association furnished practically the only action of the day, by approving an all-star game or series after the regular pennant race rather than in mid-season.

This attraction will replace the Little World Series, which was scrapped when the association and the International League could reach no agreement regarding play-offs. The idea of a Little World Series between association and Pacific Coast League pennant winners failed to take shape for geographic reasons.

Jerome "Dizzy" Dean was one of the day's early departures. He left for St. Louis where he will confer with Branch Rickey, Cardinal business manager, and attempt to patch up salary differences. Dean is demanding $25,000 for next year's chores on the pitching mound.

The only deal coming to light yesterday before the exit of players, magnates and managers saw Paul Easterling, outfielder, going to Atlanta from Beaumont, Texas, for cash.

Bruno Betzel, former manager of the Louisville Colonels, was said to have the inside track on the St. Paul managerial job, the only hitch being a St. Paul preference for a playing pilot.

Chicago Farms Out Kenny

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League have sent their giant rookie defense man, Ernie Kenny, to the London Tecumsehs of the International League for further seasoning. Manager Clem Loughlin plans to convert one of his forwards, probably Paul Thompson, into a defense player as Kenny's departure leaves him with only three defense men.

United States Indoor Tennis Dec. 26-Jan. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Christmas week will again see the opening of the indoor tennis season, as the United States junior and boys' indoor championships get under way at the Seventh Regiment Armory, according to an announcement made public today by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Both singles and doubles will be played in each class, the first for those under 18 years of age, on Jan. 1, 1934, and the limit for the boys is under 15 on the same date.

Entries must be made to the U. S. L. T. A., at 120 Broadway, New York, addressed to E. B. Moss, secretary, on or before Dec. 15, for the singles, while doubles will be open until the opening day of the tournament, Dec. 26. The draw will be made Dec. 21.

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by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
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Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40. 55c-$3.30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 55c-$2.20

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WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS' "DODSWORTH"
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SHUBERT Thea. W. 44th St. Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EVA Le Gallienne — ETHEL Barrymore
in L'AIGLON
By Clemence Dane
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. 55c to $2.20

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Just Before the Snow

AS WE turned off the pavement and left the last light behind us, we felt like Paul Revere starting out into the night along the country roads of New England, like those fellows who rode from Ghent to Aix in Browning's rousing rhyme. Their rides, perhaps, were more important and bolder, would bulk larger in history than ours; but we would cover more ground, and we would travel from one world into another before the morning.

True, we had no compelling reason for this mad expedition, which had scandalized our friends. We could just as easily have waited for the daylight, but we wanted to burst upon the plateau of the O'Shea's with the dawn, in time for a tremendous ranch breakfast in the log-walled kitchen. We wanted to see for ourselves the black immensity of the great canyon at night, to hear the deep, throaty song of the river alone under the stars, to smell the brown, frosty autumn of the Dry Belt, just before the snow.

Behind lay the city with its clamor and its fret. Ahead the welcoming darkness, the endless road and another day. So we turned off the pavement upon the rough gravel road of the canyon, as men who are starting into an unknown continent and may never return.

* * *

TO SEE THE CANYON by daylight is to see only half of it, and the duller half. By day it is a vast, ragged scar through the tortured bulk of the mountains, grim, naked and hostile. But, when night comes, its whole mood and aspect change. All the roughness and unfriendliness go out of it. All the sharp and jagged points melt away. The bare and twisted mountains become huge blurs, as smooth as velvet and so close that you can almost reach over and touch them. Far down below, the moonlight plays on the river, turning it to a stream of bubbling, molten metal. The grizzled canyon of the daylight has become a trough of soft, friendly darkness.

Then, in the first hours of the new morning, the mist comes up, the autumn mist from the river. It springs from the water suddenly, a white, thick mist which soon covers the water completely, makes the gorge look as if a torrent of white foam were surging through it. The torrent seems to flow just below us, almost at our wheels; but the real water is far lower than that, and through the thick layer of fog the roar of the river still comes up, muffled, from a great distance.

Up on the mountainside the mist thrusts its fingers into every gulch and valley until our headlights are thrown back into our eyes, as from a mirror, and we crawl around the bluffs, not knowing whether we are on the right side of the road or the left. And the mumble of the river, straight below, is strangely faint and soft now.

* * *

THE LITTLE VILLAGES, sleeping beside their mother, the river, as they have slept since the gold rush passed this way, pay no attention as we glide through them. A long, slow freight train, laboring down to the coast, like some one-eyed serpent coiling through the canyon, is the only sign of life in this hollow between the hills; and its whistle, echoing and re-echoing, is a friendly, human sound.

But now a change has come. Frost glistens on the fence posts of the lonely cabins beside the road—frost, but something else, a new feeling in the air. It is the feeling of the Dry Belt, that pungent mixture of sagebrush and red-barked pine and bare, caked hillsides and poplars, turning yellow—the unmistakable feeling of space, of parched, rolling range land close to the sky.

And now the sky shows a thin band of lesser darkness above the broad shoulder of the purple hills. It is not light yet, but the stars are paling there. Ten more miles into the clay hills and we find a ragged streak of palest pink in the east, though the canyon to our left is still utterly black. A little farther and the first light begins to reveal the country about us—the round bulk of the pines, the scarlet leaves of a nameless shrub that pours out of the bank beside the road like little spurts of flame, the flicker of the river down below.

Now the hills are coming to life, thrusting themselves out of the darkness, turning from smooth patches of black into living things with three dimensions. Their humps and ridges and wrinkles emerge slowly and vast shadows crawl up their sides from the valley. And how grim they look, how rough and grisly after the dark friendliness of the night!

* * *

THEN, ALMOST AT ONE STRIDE, the daylight comes. It comes down the valley from the east, over the gray granite hills, along the little green valley and then, for the first time, we see the breathless wonder of the Dry Belt in the late autumn—the billows of yellow poplars sweeping up the hillsides and rolling down to the edge of the little green fields, where the last alfalfa crop was cut a few days ago; the scarlet of wild rose bushes beside the road; the incredible blue of the sky.

In the sprawling Indian village at the base of the mountain no one is up yet, but a few range cattle turn their white faces at us in scowling wonderment. Annie, the ancient squaw who lives alone in her cabin beside the white church with the red steeple, hears us and peers through the window with a face surely a thousand years old.

Up the hill we go and it is getting lighter all the time. And as we burst upon the plateau, as we stop before the mighty log house, the smell of a ranch breakfast, of eggs and steak and bacon and wild raspberry jam, is wafted to us from the kitchen.

The city two hundred miles down the river, in that other world beyond the mountains, will wolf its thin toast, with one eye on the clock and hurry to the office. But in the ancient house of the O'Sheas there will be time and to spare, now that the harvest is over. The city's haste and clamor will never penetrate these thick log walls. And our breakfast will be spiced with the pungent flavor of the Dry Belt just before the snow.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

The Muleteers

TWO muleteers had come into the *posada* for their supper; and, when we had all finished eating, and Paquita, the maid, had cleared away, old Pedro suggested a dance.

The table was pushed aside and we sat down on chairs along the wall.

The music began a gayly impetuous and irresistible tune—an Aragonese Jota—and in a moment, the younger muleteer, calling Paquita, who came running back from the kitchen, was kicking up his legs and shapping his fingers and Paquita looked, too, as if the tune were wound up inside her. The schoolmaster's wife started to sing, the air and the rest of us clapped our hands in time to the music. The two dancers, separated and facing each other, would from time to time each turn away from the other and, entirely bland, self-centered and indifferent to everything else in the world, revolve on one foot.

The muleteer, more and more encouraged and infected by the noise and the music and our clapping in time to it, now exerted himself to a crescendo of leaps, beating his hands together alternately under and over each leg as he sprang in the air. Old Pedro was delighted and, nodding to us, said: "*Muy listo*—he is very agile." This compliment roused Paquita's local patriotism: "It is not only in Aragon they do that," she said; "our boys do it here."

After the performance, the young man leaned against the wall to rest, while Paquita went doggedly to the kitchen to wash up the dishes she had left.

"It is time we were starting," said the older muleteer. "We have forty kilometers to do before morning."

"That's nothing," said the other, exhilarated by his dance and the applause; "we're accustomed to it."

"Ola, Pedro, we must take out the mules."

They all went down the stairs into the stone hall; for, in this *posada*, as in so many in Spain, the humans occupied the first floor while the animals were stabled beneath them. We heard shouts and the trampling of mules; a moment later, the jangling of harness. We went down after them.

The son of the house was holding a lantern in the stable, while Pedro was unbolting the great doors of the entrance. The night was quiet and dark with a few stars, and Don Pedro's lantern faintly lit up the two carts standing outside.

The *arrieros* led out the four mules, the chains scraping on the stone floor. A mule was backed into the shafts of each of the carts and then another was harnessed in front; lastly, two donkeys as leaders.

"Is all well now?" Pedro asked from the circle of light. Voices came back out of the darkness: "Everything's fine—*buenas noches. Adio*'."

The mules started with a jerk and a scramble, and the men muffled in blankets set out beside the carts, singing. The noise of the hoofs and the wheels and the cries of the muleteers grew fainter, as the white hoods of the carts and the dark figures of the men gradually receded into the night. Soon they became just a vague murmur; all we could see was a little pool of light, swinging amongst the high trees which bordered the sides of the road.

Courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOAPWEED: *From an Etching by George Elbert Burr*

SOAPWEED, or *Yucca glauca*, is a familiar sight in the American Southwest. The Indians have often used the fibers of its long, stiff-pointed, saw-tooth-edged leaves for making baskets, cloth and rope, and in some localities they still gather its fleshy roots as a substitute for soap.

George Elbert Burr, whose etchings may be seen in many of the art galleries and museums of the United States and of Europe, knows every mood of the desert; here he now makes his home, and studies of cactus and soapweed, palms and paloverde trees predominate in his present work.

In this etching Mr. Burr has successfully accomplished his desire to record the color of the desert scenes before him; one senses the creamy-white of the blossoms rising from their green, daggerlike leaves against the rarefied atmosphere which deludes the traveler's conjectures as to distance of mountain and horizon. The giant cactus in the background at the right, the sand dunes beyond, and the distant mountains convey the impression of the immensity and vast distances of this desert country.

Whimsey

THE golden garment of the sun
Trails over stone and tree;
No eager hand may finger it
Or hoard it yearningly.
Yet, on a cloud-hung day, I saw,
Down by the river's edge,
A fragment of the lively stuff
Tangled in the sedge!

LUCILE HARGROVE REYNOLDS.

The Flowering Forests of Nicaragua

FROM the top of the hill at the back of our house where we made a clearing of the trees, we could look down into the wooded country below us; and from one month's end to the other we had a view of a kind, which could not be beaten anywhere else, save in Central America. This was due to the immense number of flowering trees, for as soon as one set ceased to flower, another would burst out in all their glory, and as one gazed upon the outlook it seemed as if some decorative hand had just sprinkled a number of the most lovely bouquets, composed of white, yellow or red flowers, throughout the woods. These trees with not a leaf upon them, would break forth into a mass of bloom before leafing. In no other part of the tropics I have since been in have I seen so great a number of flowering trees as in Central America. The orchids too, and wild flowers, were numerous and of great variety. There was one especially beautiful tree, with a bright yellow flower which shed them around in profusion, and as they became scattered over the ground, they looked at a little distance like a carpet of crocuses.

As the days rolled by, my favourite place was here. Before sunrise I used to tumble out of bed, and taking my seat up there, catch the first rays of pale green light spread over the distant hills, then slowly lighting up my favourite peaks and hills, until at last that great golden looked-for ball would majestically arise and warn one that it was the breakfast hour, and time to return to the day's toil. Sunset, too, would, if I was back early enough, see me here, for I loved the intense solitude of this beauty spot, broken only by the hum of insects, and always as the sun set would the night's concert of frogs commence, only to cease at dawn of day. Sometimes late after our evening meal would I sit and scan the clear star-lit skies, and there gaze upward at the Great Bear on the northern horizon, and the Southern Cross to the south, which in this longitude serves as a watch, for as it assumes the perpendicular, so it approaches the midnight hour, which it attains at midnight.

A curious phenomenon I have often experienced, as I sat on my favourite hill peak, were those mysterious gusts of wind, which would arise without warning of their approach; sometimes they would bend down the great plantain leaves at one end of a small plantation, while at the other end not a leaf moved. Again would come the more violent ones, heard approaching in the distance like the sound of a big waterfall, and which would blow for two or three minutes only, then, all would become silent once again, so calm and peaceful save for the ever-distant hum of insect life, that it left on one the impression it must have been a passing fancy.

Our little compound, with its surroundings, though somewhat rough and devoid of comforts, was the prettiest little compound it has been my fortune to live in, and is today full of the memory of those sunrises and sunsets, and the scenes of those forest woodlands and flower-bestrewn pictures; of those glorious starlit skies, beneath whose light the mysterious sounds of the animal world made themselves heard.—E. T. MCCARTHY, in "Incidents in the Life of a Mining Engineer." (London: Routledge.)

Sights of Chaucer's London

IN THE middle of the fourteenth century London town within its gated walls lodged some forty thousand inhabitants upon a plot of land about a mile long and a half-mile wide, and yet even then she possessed the power and prestige of a capital. Jean Froissart, a quick-eyed Fleming, who came over from Flanders in the train of Queen Isabella and was familiar with the proud cities of Ghent, Bruges and Ypres, says that when the men of London are in accord and fully agreed, no man dare gainsay them, for they outweigh all the rest of England and are most mighty in soldiery and in wealth. As far back as a hundred years before, when King Henry III, in grievous need of money, was advised by his counselors to sell all his royal vessels of gold and silver, he asked scornfully, "Who could buy them?" His counselors answered, "The Londoners." . . .

As I say, the town physically was small. A man might walk the circuit of the walls within an hour. Let him start from the north end of London Bridge, go eastward along the bank of the Thames, he would pass Billingsgate, where in the reign of Edward I oysters were sold at 2d. a gallon, and a dozen eels for a penny, until, continuing on, he would reach the Tower of London, not having walked five hundred yards. From the Tower, following the wall, he would go northerly to Aldgate. Thence, inclining northwesterly, he would arrive at Bishopsgate; traveling westward, he would cross Wall Brook to a postern subsequently to Moorgate, pass Cripplegate, Aldersgate and Newgate, and there turning southerly very near to the entrance of St. Paul's Cathedral, proceed to Ludgate, and thence, by the side of the Fleet River, past the Black Friars, back to the north bank of the Thames, at a point about three-quarters of a mile west of London Bridge, and then again easterly to his starting-point. . . . The sights most interesting to a visitor, such as Jean Froissart, would be the Tower, built by William the Conqueror, St. Paul's Cathedral, which from its place of vantage on Ludgate Hill, lifted its great bulk, longer and taller than Sir Christopher Wren's Cathedral, and far more beautiful (I read), and dominated the town, and third, London Bridge. This was the only bridge then across the river, and rested on twenty arches; toward its southern end, beyond the drawbridge, stood a chapel to Saint Thomas of Canterbury.—From "Dan Chaucer," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Continuous Refreshment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the summer months many people seek refreshment and relaxation after the year's work. Countless numbers from the towns and cities seek the cool, refreshing breezes of mountain, sea, and country. Indeed, many feel they have but this one opportunity throughout the whole year in which to lay aside the everyday problems surrounding their work and home life. With great expectation they look forward to a period of complete rest and freedom, which will enable them to return refreshed and strengthened to meet anew their daily problems.

But when the holidays are over, and we face the work-a-day world once more, how often do we feel a sense of dissatisfaction that we are again bound and hampered by work, instead of being able to continue that joyous freedom experienced while on holiday. It is then we feel the need of refreshment more permanent than that which lasts for only a few fleeting weeks, refreshment which is ever available, and which can be constantly renewed from an inexhaustible source. We realize there is something beyond and above the material pleasures enjoyed during our brief vacation—harmless though they have been—some lasting refreshment which will enable us to face our arduous labors day by day with renewed strength, courage, and satisfaction.

Jesus the Christ, understanding the true source of refreshment to be spiritual, said, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." This wonderful statement followed Jesus' recognition of the Samaritan woman's urgent need of spiritual refreshment, the realization of man's unity with God, who is infinite Life, Truth, and Love. The Master's words, spoken in that brief interview by the well, show the way to find and drink the water of eternal life, which alone is satisfying, complete, and truly refreshing. On the other hand, whosoever drinks of the material, or believes that matter can give lasting substance or joy, "shall thirst again." Plainly he drew the distinction between satisfying for a season the material desires, which would ever be unsatisfied because of their temporary and illusive nature, and the spiritual, all-satisfying refreshment gained through realization of man's at-one-ment with and completeness in God, divine Life and Love.

With ineffable tenderness Christian Science brings to the world the Christ-message of life and freedom, spiritually refreshing and uplifting all who turn to it. In accordance with the teachings of the Master, it shows that no tedious, arid, or lengthy pathway need be traversed before we experience a renewal of strength and activity, gained through the study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. As Jesus told the Samaritan woman that "living water" was at hand to give her everlasting refreshment and satisfaction, so Christian Science assures us that we are able, here and now, to partake of the healing and life-giving waters of Truth. The supply of this living water is unlimited, and "whosoever drinketh" of it is purified and cleansed of that which is unlike God, good. Indeed, the knowledge of His omnipresence and omnipotence brings instant release from fear, disease, or failure.

Even in the midst of daily problems the contemplation of man's spiritual nature and of his ceaseless oneness with divine Love gives one real rest and refreshment. So clearly did Mrs. Eddy realize mankind's need of spiritual food that she instituted weekly Lesson-Sermons. These provide for consistent study of the Bible and Science and Health, giving us constantly increasing illumination and understanding regarding man's unity with God. These furnish a sure foundation of spiritual thinking based on the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, Spirit. Thus we are able to meet every experience with the certainty of a perfect, harmonious solution, so blessing ourselves and others.

The rush and heat of the day and the whirl of material problems are stilled for us as we behold man reflecting the peace and harmony ever derived from his Father-Mother, God. In order to refresh his consciousness with spiritual truths Jesus sometimes retired to a mountain or lake, away from the thronging crowds. He felt the need of refreshing contemplation of his true selfhood. On page 36 of "No and Yes," Mrs. Eddy says: "The human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real."

We too then can find our refreshment in resorting to the realization of our true selfhood. Returning from a happy vacation, we need not therefore fear that we shall soon lose the freshness, strength, and freedom we have gained. Right where we are God is, and the knowledge of our divine sonship with Him gives us continuous refreshment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Ständig vederkvickelse

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

UNDER sommarmånaderna söka många människor vederkvickelse och vila efter årets arbete. Otaliga skaror från städer och samhällen söka de svala, uppfriskande vindarna från berg, hav eller land. Ja, många känna, att de blott hava detta enda tillfälle under hela året att lägga åsido de vardagliga problem, som omgiva deras arbete och hemliv. Med stor förväntan se de framåt mot en tid av fullkomlig vila och frihet, som skall sätta dem i stånd att återvända vederkvickta och stärkta till att på nytt taga itu med sina dagliga uppgifter.

Men när ferierna äro förbi, och vi återigen stå inför det alldagliga arbetet, huru ofta hava vi ej en känsla av missbelåtenhet med att återigen vara bundna och hindrade av arbete i stället för att fortfarande äga den glada frihet, som vi fingo njuta av under semestern. Det är då vi känna behovet av en mer bestående vederkvickelse än den som varar blott några få flyktiga veckor, en vederkvickelse, som alltid finnes att tillgå och som ständigt kan förnyas från en outtömlig källa. Vi inse, att det finnes något bortom och över de materiella förströelser vi njöto av under vår korta ledighet—hur oskyldiga de än voro—någon varaktig vederkvickelse, som skall giva oss förmåga att dag för dag möta vårt mödosamma arbete med förnyad styrka, mod och tillfredsställelse.

Jesus Kristus, som förstod, att den sanna källan till vederkvickelse är andlig, sade: "Den som dricker av det vatten jag giver honom, han skall aldrig någonsin törsta, utan det vatten jag giver honom skall bliva i honom en källa, vars vatten springer upp med evigt liv." Dessa underbara ord voro en följd av att Jesus såg den samaritiska kvinnans tvingande behov av andlig vederkvickelse, förståelsen av människans enhet med Gud, som är oändligt Liv, Sanning och Kärlek. Mästarens ord, uttalade vid det korta sammanträffandet vid brunnen, visa vägen till att finna och få dricka av det eviga livets vatten, vilket allena är tillfredsställande, tillfyllest och verkligt vederkvickande. Den återigen som dricker av det materiella eller tror, att materie kan giva verklig substans eller glädje, "bliver törstig igen". Tydligt drog han gränsen mellan ett kortvarigt tillfredsställande av de materiella begären, vilka alltid förbliva otillfredsställda på grund av sin tillfälliga och bedrägliga natur, och den andliga, allt tillfredsställande vederkvickelse, som vinnes genom förståelsen av människans förening med och fullständighet i Gud, det gudomliga Livet och Kärleken.

Med outsäglig ömhet giver Kristen Vetenskap åt världen Kristus-budskapet om liv och frihet, andligen vederkvickande och upplyftande alla som vända sig till denna Vetenskap. I överensstämmelse med Mästarens lära visar den, att vi ej behöva vandra någon besvärlig, förtorkad eller lång väg, innan vi få erfara den förnyelse av styrka och verksamhetskraft, som vinnes genom studiet av dess lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mary Baker Eddy. Liksom Jesus sade till den samaritiska kvinnan, att "levande vatten" fanns tillgängligt för att giva henne evigt bestående vederkvickelse och tillfredsställelse, så försäkrar oss Kristen Vetenskap, att vi här och nu äro i stånd att få del av Sanningens helande och livgivande vatten. Tillgången på detta levande vatten är obegränsad, och "den som dricker" därav blir luttrad och renad från det som är olikt Gud, det goda. Kunskapen om Hans allnärvaro och allmakt bringar förvisso ögonblicklig befrielse från fruktan, sjukdom eller brist.

Även mitt uppe i de dagliga problemen kommer begrundandet av människans andliga natur och hennes aldrig upphörande enhet med gudomlig Kärlek att giva oss verklig vila och vederkvickelse. Så klart förstod Mrs. Eddy människosläktets behov av andlig näring, att hon förordnade om textpredikningar för varje vecka. Dessa giva oss tillfälle till ett ordnat studium av Bibeln och *Science and Health*, varigenom vi få ständigt ökad upplysning och förståelse beträffande människans enhet med Gud. De giva oss en säker grundval av andligt tänkande, baserat på det faktum, att människan är Guds, Andens, avbild och likhet. Sålunda bliva vi i stånd att möta varje erfarenhet med vissheten om en fullkomlig, harmonisk lösning, till välsignelse för oss själva och andra.

Dagens iver och hets, virveln av materiella problem, stillas för oss, i den mån vi se människan såsom återspeglande den frid och harmoni, som ständigt utgår från hennes Fader-Moder, Gud. För att vederkvicka sitt medvetande med andliga sanningar drog sig Jesus stundom undan till ett berg eller till sjön, bort från de påträngande skarorna. Han kände behovet av ett vederkvickande begrundande av sitt sanna jag. På sid. 36 i "Nej och Ja" säger Mrs. Eddy: "Människan Jesus [hade] en tillflykt i sitt högre jag och sitt samband med Fadern, och kunde där, i sitt varas medvetna verklighet och konungslighet, finna vila från overkliga vedermödor—i det att för honom det dödliga var overkligt och det gudomliga verkligt".

Även vi kunna finna vederkvickelse genom att taga vår tillflykt till förståelsen av vårt sanna jag. Då vi återvända hem från en lycklig semester, behöva vi därför icke frukta, att vi snart skola förlora den friskhet, styrka och frihet, som vi vunnit. Just där vi äro, där är Gud, och vetskapen om vårt gudomliga barnaskap hos Honom giver oss ständig vederkvickelse.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of:
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Job-Winning—A Project in Selling

A Good Salesman Studies and Develops His Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU are a young man or woman just out of college, you may be tempted to be discouraged over the vast army of unemployed Perhaps, however, it may help you to consider that, after all, there is a vaster number of people who are employed. Stop at the busy corner of a downtown city street at the closing hour, and note the numbers of people that emerge from offices, business houses, factories, manufacturing plants. Then as you watch them, and think about your problem of job-winning, a genuinely helpful question may come to you: Who is it that gets these jobs, and why?

You may be sure that in most instances pull or influence or the finest kind of a letter of introduction is not enough to land the job today. It takes more than this. It takes an assurance on the part of the employer that the man who is to be given a job can and will advance the interest of the firm that gives him the work.

You may question, then, how does one go about it to land a position when there are 5 to 50 men or applicants for that very job. Let us consider how jobs have been secured by people today no more capable, no more anxious for work and no more willing to give their best if they get the job, than you would be.

Take one young man, just out of college. He has given years of time to the study of mechanics. His mind runs to the proper functioning of gears and gadgets and propellers, etc. His training has made him capable of taking over big undertakings in the mechanical field. But he is well aware that without experience, without any chance other than his degree and his ability, he has little show to get a job. He must figure out some other way to find employment until such time as work in his line revives enough to call on the trained man to take hold.

In a conversation he hears between his mother and another woman he is somewhat surprised to learn that a washing machine firm has told these women, both of whom happened to be interested in getting a new machine, that their business is rapidly increasing.

Followed Up

Here surely was a suggestion, at least so decided this young man. Surely with his knowledge of things mechanical he could clearly and convincingly state the merits of a washing machine. But he would think the problem over carefully and see where the idea led him. He knew, full well, that did he go to any or all of the salesrooms and ask for a job he would be told they had their quota of men and a waiting list when they needed more. But this did not deter this young man from thinking he still had his opportunity.

He made the rounds of every washing machine establishment in the city. He went to study machines, every line of them, every movement they made, every part of their structure. When he had "sold himself" on the one he considered the best of all, he decided that was the firm he would work for. He told his mother of his findings and his decision as to the best washing machine on the market. As she knew his knowledge of such things, his decision had enough weight with her to make her decide on the machine he so strongly recommended. Her friend was equally influenced. A trip about among the homes of other women brought much the same decisions.

Made Himself Valuable

Now he was ready to make his application for work. When he finally sat before the employment head of the large concern he was politely and kindly told that their sales force was full; but he asked to tell his story. He told how he had studied all machines and had, figuratively speaking, sold himself their machine. He knew he could sell them and he could prove it. When asked by the mildly amused sales head if he had had much experience in the sales line he surprised him by telling him he had been selling for their firm for a month without being hired. Then he showed his four cash sales for their machines.

Well, this was something different from anything the wise sales manager had ever encountered. Here was an applicant to be reckoned with, for he evidently meant business.

The result was that the man landed his job. Why shouldn't he? Sales know no limitation so long as the firm can turn their product out and he had definitely shown he would be an asset to their firm.

A young woman, less educated for a special position, knew she must work out her own salvation in the matter of employment. For months she had passed on the avenue a speciality shop that catered to invalids and people who did not get about much. How she would like to have a connection with this store. She, who loved to create; whose nimble fingers and mind worked fast to make things that fitted in with comfort and beauty. She must plan a way to make them want her services.

For weeks she had made a weekly visit to a home for elderly women. To a friend there and to others in the home who gathered around her she read aloud. She had learned to know that the woman of mature years liked as well as the younger woman to look well dressed and to be attractive to her friends. She had also noted that it was a difficult task for these women to find suitable wearing apparel for people of their years. And as her mind coördinated on the two ideas—her need of a job and the need of these women—her idea grew to a workable plan.

She took the last ten-dollar bill that she could spare and making a trip to the city stores she bought thin lavender goods and some lace trimming. She also bought enough goods for a bed jacket she had planned out—one with pockets to hold crochet ball and needle or a fountain pen and a bit of letter paper. In a short time, also, she had a charming smock made from the lavender goods, one with a tie closing that anyone could fasten easily and look neat. She took both smock and jacket with her on her next reading afternoon and the women in the home were loud in their praise and eager to order some. But she told them she had laid plans to get a permanent job and she would let them know when these garments would be on sale.

When she appeared at the shop and showed her garments with their novel features she gained immediate attention of the two proprietors. And when she went on to tell of the unworked field of catering to the numbers of elderly ladies in this home where she had already interested them in her articles and could promise assured sales she was really welcomed into the shop's force.

Too Valuable to Lose

Let us look at one other case, that of a young man who was hired as an extra in a grocery store to help throughout the holiday season. While he was doing his best to serve customers speedily and intelligently, he kept asking himself what he could do to make himself too valuable a clerk to lose. When there was a bit of idle time he asked to make sign cards for the window. The owner was delighted with the neat and attrative signs that heralded the new price on any article on sale. He brought a Santa Claus suit to the store and with the proprietor's consent persuaded the delivery boy to wear it on his rounds, so that children would want the store "Santa Claus" to make a visit at their home. He decorated the delivery wagon with Christmas greens, just another attraction that brought the store added notice. He called at the gas and electric offices each morning on a before-store opening time to get the names of any people that had come to town, and turned them over to the proprietor, so that the store might send them a welcome letter and an invitation to shop there. By this time the proprietor of this grocery realized that this young man was away ahead of the part-time help he usually employed and too valuable to let go.

Courtesy Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Child Development Institute, Columbia University

"I Can Do It Myself"

Very Early in His Career Junior Can Learn to Do for Himself Some of the Things His Parents and Nurses May Be Doing For Him.

The nursery school is teaching us that we can give more responsibilities to very little children than we have thought possible. The child scarcely out of the toddler age can learn to hang up his clothes, put away his toys and be helpful in countless little ways. Furthermore, he thrives on it. "I can do it myself," is a proud and happy thing for him to be able to say. Toy shelves, however, should be easy for him to get at, and hooks for his clothes should be convenient to his small hands and his height.

A Better Concept of Work

Education's Job Is to Help Form It, Says Mrs. Reeve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATION has a definite job to do in giving us all a better concept of work, Mrs. Arthur H. Reeve told a Monitor representative in an interview in Boston, during the recent annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

If anyone is qualified to talk about work it is this active, tranquil grandmother, who is at present chairman of the Department of International Relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; of which congress she was president from 1923 to 1928. Her thoroughgoing study of educational problems throughout America, Europe and the Orient, her coöperative way of talking over Parent-Teacher possibilities before both American groups and those abroad, and her loving understanding of the child, have won for her such esteem and affection that wherever parents and teachers can hear her speak, they crowd into an auditorium, rearranging their schedules, forgoing other attractions, so as not to miss a word of anything she has to say.

From a broadcasting studio, where she had been "on the air," she came, prompt to the minute, to keep her appointment with a reporter; and all this in the middle of a convention at which she was called upon to give four speeches and conduct a round-table discussion within a period of 48 hours. She smiled and said serenely, "There is nothing in life more enjoyable than a good job well done. We have given our children a false idea of work. They think it is something that makes father come home tired out, that puts mother on edge. When they bring lessons home from school they receive sympathy and they get the impression their work is something to be hurried through so that when it is done they can go out and have a good time." Real work, she stated, is something people love to do and have a good time doing.

"Oh, I am not talking of any sentimental theory in work," she explained quickly. "Work is just the expression of one side of us, as play is the expression of the other. Watch a child at play. He will work very hard. We carelessly interrupt him, not realizing that we are interfering with something serious and important to him. Work is the expression of a creative instinct within us. I am not contrasting work with play, but setting the two up merely as different manifestations of ourselves, and one is no more painful than the other.

"One of the troubles with our young people today is the pent-up emotion which results from doing things vicariously, or rather watching things done instead of doing them. They watch a play at the theater. They watch a movie. They even watch a game. They listen to music over the radio. They are not taught to take part in these things. Then at the first opportunity to let loose they get into trouble."

Work as the symbol of something drudging, she believes, should cease. "It means," she said, "doing something worth while; not re-creating ourselves but expressing the best that is in us. It should be an opportunity to express our ability or skill or interest which does not find an outlet in play. It is very important for our young people to see that. When they do they will be cured of the tendency to drop education the minute they leave school. Let us drive it home to them that the chief purpose of their schooling is not so much to educate them as to make them able to learn; to prepare their minds to think and analyze for themselves. We have built too long on the fallacy that when we have finished school we are educated. All the schools can do is to *get a person really to begin to learn.*"

If people filling jobs which they did not like, she went on, would realize that such jobs were a demand on their efficiency, and that making themselves efficient in those jobs would lift them all the sooner out into their desired vocations, they would automatically find their cherished interests developing at the same time.

She paused and opening her handbag took out a small white card. I had seen it once before, when she addressed the first assembly of the convention. In her neat hand she had written in ink the following passage from William James:

"What the schools and colleges should at least try to give us is a general sense of what, under various disguises, *superiority* has always signified; the feeling for a good, human job, anywhere; the admiration of the really admirable; the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent. This is what we call the critical sense, the sense for real values. It is the better part of what men know as wisdom."

P. P. S.

Teachers of English

Tradition and innovation in the teaching of English in this period of accelerated social change is the general topic for discussion at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, to be held in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., from November 29 to December 1. Anyone interested is invited to attend whether or not he is a member of the council.

Progressive educators today are alert to the necessity of making a reappraisal of courses of study with a view to adapting them to the needs of a changed national and international outlook upon affairs. As Dr. Oscar J. Campbell of the University of Michigan, president of the convention, says, "Social and economic developments in the last two years have been so rapid that we now either confront new problems, or see our old ones from a new point of view. In determining the nature of our new social duties, as teachers of English, we shall have to take care not to neglect the traditional and more individual services which we have always rendered our students. Otherwise we shall find ourselves teaching every sort of subject but English and becoming exclusively amateur teachers of ethics, economics, and sociology. Our talks and conferences at Washington must help us to maintain a nice balance between these various obligations. They must, at the same time, quicken our belief in the importance of them all. Only thus will this convention perform the expected double service of increasing our professional intelligence and deepening our human enthusiasm."

The Parent

Walks That Strengthen Family Comradeship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Friends:

The request of Mr. C. L. S. for suggestions in handling "young Marco Polo" brought vividly to mind our early days as amateur parents, when we moved from a familiar home district to a new section of another city with two sons under three years of age. In our early weeks we grown-ups frequently said, "I wonder what such-and-such a part of town is like?" And it was not long before two small copyists and their pup "played" the same thing—with startling effect the first few times. Since the younger became tired quite early, it worked out that kindly people brought them home, generally in some amusement! And several happy friendships with ice-cream vendors, traffic officers, postmen and less official escorts resulted.

But, of course, such a situation could not continue, and as soon as the house furnishings were in place, Mother took the matter in hand. By quiet bedtime talks she found out what they thought they were trying to do—and then by planning an afternoon a week, she undertook to help them do it. The children entered into the planning with great interest, and since every detail had to be discussed (at once!) with Mother, they were entirely too busy to think of going off on secondary pursuits.

It was quite an undertaking for Mother, incidentally, particularly as it developed that the object of prime importance was "not to use the car"—they had always been driven around, and really wanted to go at their own pace and see what *they* were looking for. Perhaps it was the understanding of this point that accounted for the success of the enterprise. It has developed into a pretty regular afternoon a week of planned activity which includes now two younger brothers also, and it has been a great incentive to harmony and unity, especially since Daddy is no longer with them, and Mother must be away at business.

There is something about shared activity even with the littlest ones that makes a good substantial basis for companionship, not only in the family relationships of adult and child, but among the children themselves. It was a very great joy to be told by one of the leaders at the Scout camp last year that the two older brothers had been of value in the camp life particularly because of their brotherly comradeship and companionship, although their tastes varied widely and each worked for his chosen goals independently.

I do so much enjoy the Parent discussions and hope someone will be helped by my experience.

(Mrs.) M. B.

To Start the Day Happily

Michigan

Dear Editor:

Your suggestion that we send in more letters for this column sent me scurrying to my mental attic looking for something, even if once discarded as too insignificant to send in. And, sure enough, I found that the problem of sending my six-year-old girl off to school in a happy frame of mind was solved for a long period by the simple repetition of the following thoughts from the Bible, being a composite of the first two verses of Psalm 128, which had appealed to me as likely to prove attractive to a child: "Blessed is everyone that feareth the Lord; that walketh in his ways. . . . Happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee." Of course it was explained to her that "fearing" the Lord means loving and honoring Him.

"The Parent" is an inspiration to me and was responsible for my first subscription to the Monitor, which I should not like to be without now. Many thanks for the good work of this department, and I hope many more readers will respond to your request for letters so that there may be no blank feeling at any time on opening our Saturday Monitor and finding no "Parent" there.

(Mrs.) G. H. G.

Some Promises Are Binding

You and the Law Series—39

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOM'S aunt promised him $1000 if he would not smoke or drink before his twenty-fifth birthday. Could he hold her to her promise if he lived up to her requirements?

Yes. The courts have held such a promise binding provided the stipulation was complied with by the person to whom it was made.

Not every promise is binding at law. The courts do not hold us responsible for all our idle words. For example, if his aunt had said, "I will give you $1000 next Monday," he could not hold her to her promise, even if he had gone out and bought an automobile on the strength of it.

The difference between the validity of the two promises lies in what the law calls "consideration" or a *quid pro quo*. If he accepted her first proposition and refrained from smoking and drinking until he was 25, the law would hold her to her promise, because in exchange for it he had forborne to exercise a privilege which he had. That is what she bargained for. The forbearance is the consideration.

When a promise is given for consideration, a binding contract is made. Consideration has been defined as "something bargained for and given in exchange for a promise." So the mere promise to give Tom $1000 next Monday is not a contract, since there was nothing bargained for and given in exchange for it; nor was there justifiable reliance upon it—a thing which sometimes takes a promise out of the general rule and makes it binding.

Consideration may be forbearance. It may also be a return promise. One of the most common contracts where mutual promises are exchanged is a contract to marry. Another is a contract made by one person promising to deliver merchandise at a certain time and the other to pay for it.

An act done in exchange for a promise may also be consideration. Suppose Tom's aunt had said, "I will give you 50 cents to mow the lawn," and Tom said nothing, but went out and mowed it. She would be legally bound to pay him. His act in exchange for her promise would be the consideration, since she bargained for it.

Another type of consideration which has been recognized is the giving up, the modification, or the creation of a legal right. For example, the discharge of a mortgage would be consideration for a promise given in exchange for it.

NELL WITTERS

Tom's Aunt Promised Him.

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A Message to College Freshmen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FRESHMAN, hold that line! No, I'm not talking about football! It's the lesson line to which I refer just now. I'll let Little and Spears, and Sutherland and all the other pigskin mentors guard the lines that lie between the rows on rows of seats in the stadia.

Mid-semester examinations have just been faced by tens of thousands of college freshmen. Already many are disillusioned about college. During freshman week college deans and professors warned them that most freshmen underestimate the difficulty of college courses. Each year they sound this warning and each year just about Thanksgiving time freshmen come to a sudden realization of the truth of the warning.

"Don't let it get you down, Bill," I said to an upstanding freshman today who was down pretty low in spirits. "You have finished the first quarter of the game scholastically. The score is against you. You have three-quarters of the game yet to play. Tackle your freshman year as you would a game. Be a good sport. The game isn't lost until the game is over, and not even then unless you admit it. Many a boy gets his second wind, hits the line harder after the first freshman tests are over, and finishes the semester and the entire freshman year with colors still flying. You can if you will, Bill, but you've got to hit the scholastic line with a smile. It's work, not worry, that will help you make scholastic touchdowns.

Dodging the Issue

"I wouldn't quit Spanish, Tom," I said to a boy who wanted to drop his first-year language course because of its difficulty. "More time, more memory work, more effort, more determination, that's my solution of your problem." I volunteered. "I can start again next year," Tom replied. "It will be just as difficult then as now," I countered. The real trouble with Tom was that he had a girl and a car and an interest in every activity on the campus that could consume the time of a freshman. Any first-year language takes time. Tom just didn't want to give to Spanish as much time as Spanish requires. He was trying to convince himself that he just couldn't learn foreign languages. He was an intelligent boy and I knew he could if he would give enough time to study.

"I simply must get a job to help me pay my expenses," said Bob. "I joined a fraternity and it's costing me more than I thought it would. My allowance from home is not enough to pay all my expenses, and I can't get any more from father. He's working only part time. My initiation fee and monthly dues will total $100 this year. I like the boys in my fraternity, but somehow I must earn that $100 or cut down on my expenses.

"Do you budget your money, Bob?" I queried. "No, I do not," he replied. "Try it a month and see if you do not save. And what is more, you can save time by budgeting your time. This will give you leisure for the outside work you hope to get."

"College life is all so new," declared Dick. "I am not used to the lecture system. It is hard for me to concentrate. While the professors are lecturing I find my mind wandering to my home town and to friends back home. I guess I don't know how to study."

Adjustment Possible

College life is new. The freshman year is the most difficult. Lessons are longer. Methods of teaching are quite different from those used in high school. The contacts of the classroom are less personal. It is no wonder that Bill and Tom and Bob and Dick become confused and baffled.

College men need patience. They need courage. Above all they need persistence and the will to work. Fortunate indeed are those freshmen who are spurred on by difficulties to struggle harder. What satisfactions there are when victories are won against difficulties!

So this is my message to freshmen and I have talked to more than 5000 in the past decade: Do your level best and don't worry! Keep your body strong and your conscience clear! You may not win every skirmish but the battle will be yours in the end. You may not get a touchdown in the first quarter but the scholastic game will end in your favor if you keep hitting the lesson line with all your energy and inteligence. Even the course in which your grades fall far short of your expectations will be worth while if you analyze the cause of your failure to do satisfactory work and remove it.

Are there books that will help you? Yes, and professors and deans if you will only go to them with your problems. In the final analysis, however, Bill and Tom and Bob and Dick, you are the one who must hit the lesson line! You must help yourself!

HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University.

Literature With the 'Blue-Birds'

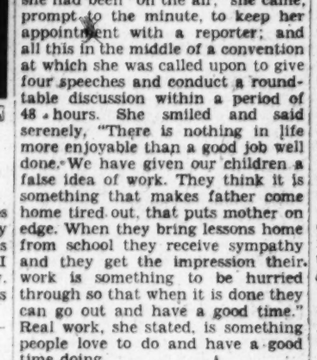
Lives for Them as They Act Out 'Pilgrim's Progress'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, England

ONCE we "learned" literature. The children used to sit in orderly rows, and the teacher would question them. Today we try to show the real connection between literature and life.

This is how the "Blue-Birds" worked out the story of "Pilgrim's Progress." For our classroom we chose a varied stretch of country with woods, rivers and fields, and there we mapped out Pilgrim's prospective journey. Then, not one but a whole band of Pilgrims besought Evangelist to be told "whither to go." Pointing over a very wide field Evangelist asked: "Do you see yonder wicket-gate?" Off flew the eager children until a hollow with irregular stepping stones, made from cardboard, arrested their progress and it was explained that this "Slough of Despond" must be carefully negotiated before the wicket-gate could be attained. Incidentally it provided a good balancing exercise for the smaller children.



"Then Said Evangelist, 'Look Alway at That Light, and Go Directly Thereto.'" Silhouette by Harriet Savage Smith in The Atlantic Monthly Press Edition of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress."

The "Blue-Birds" then reached the wicket-gate at the edge of the field and spelled out the inscription. Only those who could repeat the necessary pass-word were admitted. A new excitement now presented itself in the form of a forking path, with arrows pointing in two directions: "one turned to the left hand and the other to the right. . . . ; but the narrow way lay right up the hill, and the going up of the side of the hill is called Difficulty." But being wise little Pilgrims the children chose the narrow way.

Homemade Milestones

A cryptic message fastened to a tree next caught an observant eye: "You are not far from the Palace Beautiful. To reach it you must pass two lions. Fear not; keep in the midst of the path, and no hurt shall come unto thee." Soon the "lions" themselves came into sight—two accommodating grown-ups, each "chained" to trees by one arm leaving the other free to grab any unwary Pilgrim — but everyone passed by unscathed. A miniature Vanity Fair rising out of the green-sward next attracted attention. An ingenious craftworker had manufactured it from cardboard and green and red tissue paper and spread it seductively with sweet meats. But the Pilgrims, immune from its specious attractions, passed by with upward gaze and stopped ears, according to precedent.

Now a desperate adventure lay ahead. Following the arrows the children had arrived in the farmyard attached to Doubting Castle, when some of them had the misfortune to be caught by Giant Despair and immured. However, a key of Promise was sought and eventually found and the prisoners were released. The holder of the Key of Promise was also given a note of directions for the way, on which was a plan showing the route still to be traversed before the Celestial City could be gained. It was discovered that by striking southeast across a turnip field, the Enchanted Land of the oat field would be gained, and beyond that there was only a grass meadow separating them from the promised goal. They had also been warned to take heed that they slept not upon the enchanted ground but to keep themselves awake by singing, and this was duly obeyed.

"Celestial Gate" Hand-Wrought

The Celestial Gate was not easily found, but finally it fell to the sharpest eyed and most persevering Pilgrim. Although it was nothing more than a gate manufactured from a postcard and a matchbox, the elegant gold decoration and the fact that it did actually open, proved it, beyond doubt, to be the goal of the pilgrimage. That the Celestial Gate led the Pilgrims back to the schoolhouse might be considered by some to be a touch of pathos. However that may be, the harps and bells of the Celestial City itself could hardly have rung out more merrily than did the drums and triangles of the percussion band welcoming the Pilgrims home.

This trifling experiment may serve to show how modern education is tending to become more thorough and less superficial. "Pilgrim's Progress" may have been written in a prison; that is no reason why it should be studied in one. It may have been written between four walls, it was wrought in the freedom of the open air amid the woods and fields of Bedfordshire, and in some such atmosphere it needs to be assimilated. Moreover, a book is action transmuted into thought; it is the natural instinct of childhood to transmute thought back into action, and it is a healthy and desirable reaction. Thus, briefly, is why the "Blue-Birds" try to live their literature lessons, rather than merely to learn them.

A. D. HORSFIELD

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

One Family's Chattels Fill A Gallery

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A DISPLAY of portions of the home furnishings of five generations of a single Massachusetts family is likely to reveal conflicting phases of taste, and to hold implications of interesting if not exciting activities of certain individuals during the long period. Both these attractions are to be found in the collection that will be ready for Bostonians to view on Nov. 26; and on Mondays and Fridays thereafter, in the building of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

Here a gallery has been fitted up for the sole purpose of showing the bequest of Dr. Elizabeth Daniel Rose Atkinson of West Newton. She had inherited most of the belongings of her father, who was a merchant-shipowner formerly resident in India; many other things came from her mother, descendent of men of the 1700s who were also engaged in the trade with the East Indies. Not only woodwork is here, but paintings, rugs, china ware, glass, silver, fabrics, bronzes, as well as a group of curiosities from far-eastern islands.

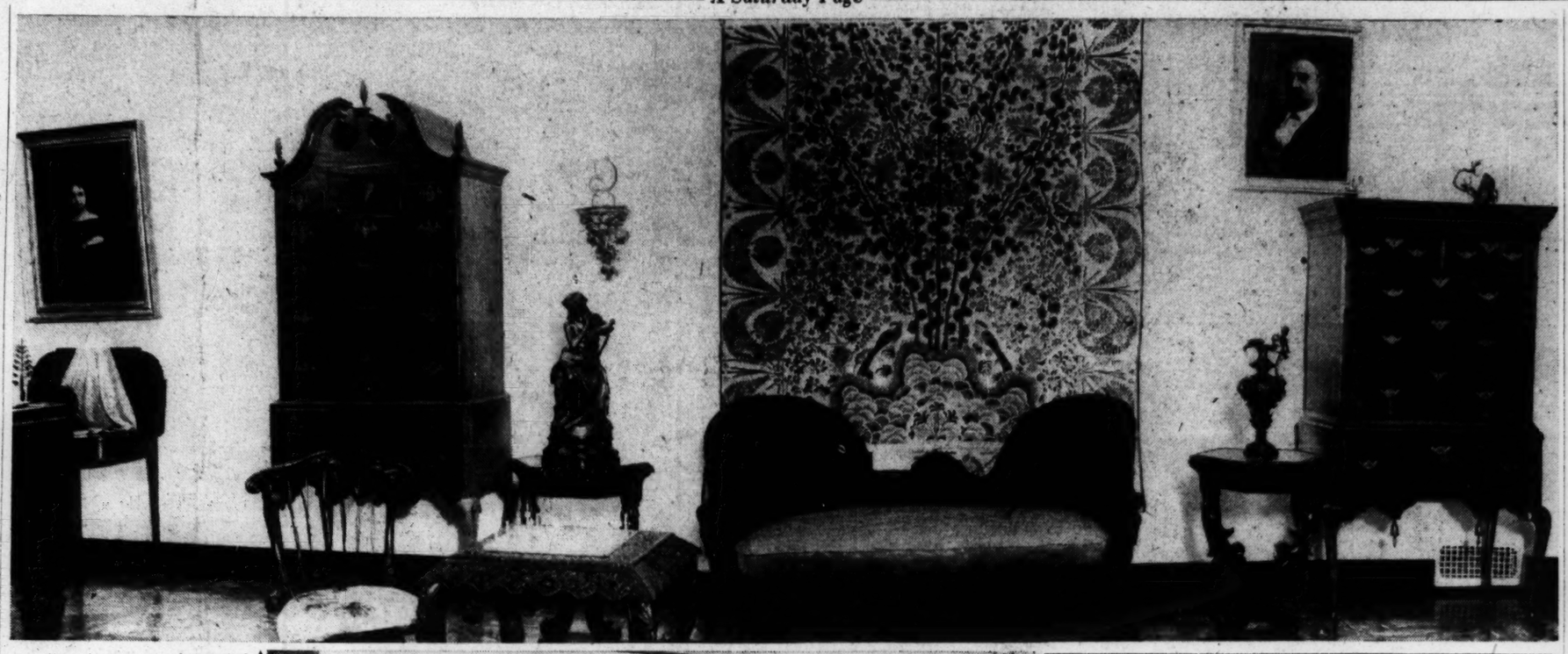
There were hundreds of such trader-shipowners in the seaport cities and towns of New England in the century following 1750, and it is possible that their typical manner and scale of living may be suggested by the home furnishings of all sorts that are gathered in this gallery and were accumulated by one family line.

The shifts of fashion that brought acceptance of fresh types as decades followed one another, are recorded here in the fragments of styles that run from the early 1700s or before to the 1850s. The array of forms starts with Jacobean tables and chairs, includes a Queen Anne highboy, another of Chippendale suggestion, Empire tables, chairs and footstools. Finally, it bursts in exuberance with the Calcutta-made masses of intricately carved teakwood chairs, tables, sofa, and even the piano case, sent from the Orient to enclose the completing mechanism, made in Boston.

Those exotic things were an outcome of the residence in India of the donor's parents, for fifteen years following 1857. It is the last episode in this static pageant of New England taste in things of the home, women's gowns included. The first scene is of a century and a half earlier, a balcony group of chairs and a table, some possibly of the 1600s.

Of the lusty ventures of sea-faring, immediate ancestors of the donor—the Atkinsons and the Lancasters—we are told little, but the names of two captains farther back; Caleb Cook senior and junior, figure in tales of Javanese capture and escape. A beautiful painted cotton, India coverlet is one of the most treasured objects, its fabric still sound and its colors still clear after years that may run to two hundred. Home tradition has it that the delicately beautiful thing was bought in Russia, many years ago. This we do not question, but eagerly ask for the full story, sure that it holds stirring incidents, set among strange peoples and scenes. But no more is known.

If this showing as a whole seems unhappily mixed in its styles and lacking in museum standards for single items, it should be remembered that the purpose of the whole project calls for these aspects. Incidentally, we have evidence that a succession of ancestors winced not at modern styles, but took them with apparent eagerness, as quarter centuries came and went. Reverence for the old, when it was without family association, seems not to have burdened them.



By a Staff Photographer

Unusual if not unique is the permanent exhibition of the belongings of five generations in one family, shown in a gallery of New England Historic-Genealogical Society in Boston, two groups of which are shown here. Above, a richly painted India cotton of the early 1700's hangs back of a bulky sofa of teakwood, intricately carved and made in Calcutta in the 1860's.

At the right stands a Queen Anne highboy of the early 1700's, while at the left is one of mahogany, fifty years later. Below is pictured one of the half-dozen cases of lesser objects. Here larger pieces of silverware and glass point to the modest elegance of the family dining room. Other cases hold striking china and porcelain, fine old-time gowns, silk shawls of the Orient, domestic utensils of the earliest generations.

That Worn Linoleum Floor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids

THE kitchen was being done over, and it was all very attractive, the family agreed, *if* (an italicized and significant "if") you didn't look at the floor. The new ivory wall paint with its tangerine trim was a decided improvement over the old battleship gray, probably put on for its wearing qualities. The new ivory, blue and brown marbleized stove was almost statuesque in its beauty. The sink had been transferred from practically "solitary confinement" in a dark corner, to a space under the windows with a table, cupboard and stove in cooperative comradarie.

But there still remained that difficult "if." It was the floor. The old printed linoleum emphasized gray and green, neither of which were in harmony with the rehabilitated kitchen. Also, across it were long purplish streaks where the pattern had quite disappeared. The reason for the "if": that the portion of the budget expenditures labeled "Kitchen Repairs" had already exceeded its allotment. You know how it goes: the stove was more than had been planned—"When buying, it's better to get a good one;" and it had taken an extra length of pipe for the sink—one understands without complete details.

"Do you suppose it could be painted?" father asked.

The inquiry ended with several facts. Yes, it could be done, but not with floor paint. That limited us to a very few colors not particularly attractive. It would be wise to finish with a coat of linoleum varnish. Renewal two or three times a year would protect the paint indefinitely. It was decided to experiment.

"Light oak" was found to have a dull orange cast. Two coats of it made an excellent background and completely covered the old linoleum. That was father's job. Then mother and daughter took a turn and "sponge mottled" the whole, first, in light brown, then in ivory, then in blue, using a very good quality of furniture paint. To make a uniform pattern they chose a sponge with rather small holes and cut it in two to leave a flat working surface. Each coat was allowed to dry thoroughly before adding the next. Finally, the floor was given two applications of linoleum varnish, and the kitchen was complete.

It had meant a number of hours of work and some inconvenience but it cost less than a quarter of what the new covering would have. The kitchen was no longer attractive "if"—It was attractive. The family had erased an "if."

The Springs Book Auction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE richly adorned volumes of a connoisseur who loved to clothe his favorite books in beauty were dispersed at auction this week when the library of the late Eli B. Springs of New York and Charlotte, N. C., comprising nearly 600 lots of colored plate books, modern illuminated manuscripts, jeweled bindings, books on ornithology, and sets of standard authors in fine bindings, were auctioned at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries. The sale, which lasted one afternoon and two evening sessions, realized a grand total of $52,848.50.

The high spot of the first session, as well as that for the entire sale, was the price of $4750 paid for an elephant folio edition of John James Audubon's "Birds of America," in nine volumes. The purchaser was H. C. Elliott. The edition, published in London and Edinburgh 1827 to 1839, contains 435 brilliant plates colored by hand.

A good deal of interest was focused upon the Alken sporting colored plates, of which the feature was a rare series of colored plates of coaching scenes, "The Roadsters Album," printed in London in 1845. After much bidding this was acquired by John Rundel for $2600. A copy of the original edition of Alken's "The National Sports of Great Britain," said to be perhaps the most famous work of this artist, went to J. M. Stoddard for $1800. Other items in this same group were a first edition of Alken colored plates, "A Steeple Chase," which was bought by H. C. Thomas for $450, and a set of the famous English sporting periodical, "The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," which Mr. Rundel bid in for $400.

A memento of England's civil war, the Commonwealth and the Restoration, including letters and documents by Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell and Charles II, and other items, was bought by George Thacher for $1150.

A number of beautifully illuminated nineteenth century manuscripts on vellum were bought by Charles Sessler. These included: "Selections From the Poems of William Blake," with an elaborately inlaid and jeweled binding by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, for $900; Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," also in a jeweled binding, $775; "Some Poems," by Keats, in an elaborately jeweled and decorated binding by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, for $750, and Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," in a jeweled binding, $675.

A 40-volume set of Edward S. Curtis's "The North American Indian," published in New York 1907 to 1930, one of 500 copies and said to be the most extensive work on the subject ever published, was sold to Mr. Stoddard for $550. The high spot of the third and last session was the $700 paid by Ernest R. Gee for a rare issue of James Thompson's "The Seasons," with engravings by F. Bartolozzi and P. W. Tompkins printed in colors.

In Boston's Museum of Art

THAT a set of six suitably styled chairs and eight other objects have been placed in the so-called Chippendale room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, announced as completing the furnishings, has been reported on another page of the Monitor. There, too, the dramatic discovery and repurchase of the once-sold chairs by their present donor, Eben Howard Gay, was described.

Now the picturing of some of the things is done here, by the use of photographs of one chair from the set and tripod table, a conspicuous example of the elaborate in this style and article. Now that fire has destroyed the once fine English house from which the walls of this room came, it seems especially happy that they were purchased and presented by Mr. Gay when they were, to become securely housed here.

But why such a stark and cold treatment of this Chippendale room? The social life of the mid-1700's in England was robust and picturesque, marked by generous hospitality. The furnishings of the times, in the large and in detail, were of a character, that spoke of hearty domesticity. The space enclosed by the remarkable walls of this room seem to invite an arrangement that, in the selection and placing of major and minor objects, would express the vigor and richness of the era's social activities as do the walls. There was warmth in domestic life in those days, and ease, but here both seem missing, although there must be available plenty of accessories and adequate taste to bring in both ease and warmth.

Beyond question, there will be cordial and general commendation for the new showing in the gallery lately assigned for English and continental ceramics. Nearly every country within the mentioned field is represented by sufficient examples to make plain the characters of wares and of decorations peculiar to each, so far as those products have individuality.

A few items from Spain date in the 1600s, but the next century saw the making of nearly all that fills the cases of two galleries. Clear designations tend to increase greatly the value of these specimens as objects of public attention. After English names, of which there are most, cities of Germany seem to be mentioned most often, while those of Austria might stand next, if all were located by pre-war boundaries.

The wide and rapid spread of china making in the 1700s is as indicated by the large number of makers in that century, compared with those of earlier date, as both classes are represented here. Surely, it was in this century that the production of European porcelain and fine stoneware became common, after the discovery of the method by a royal chemist of an Austrian king in 1709. Full knowledge of the secret passed soon to other courts, despite all efforts to prevent. Quoting from a recent statement by Mrs. A. Holliday Webb, of the museum staff:

Workman ran away and sold their information, first at Vienna, later at Venice, and eventually to many places in Germany and other parts of Europe.

Dukes and princes vied with one another in attempts to establish porcelain factories. There was one in Vienna in 1718, and in Venice a year later. We hear of the Capo di Monte factory near Naples as early as 1736 and one at St. Petersburg by 1745, established by Empress Elizabeth. . . .

The current exhibition illustrates the underlying relationship of all European porcelains. At the same time many variations are to be noted. Different local clays gave different wares, while national tastes dictated individual differences in decoration. The general trend of fashion in decoration followed styles set in Paris at the Sevres factory, as a rule.

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

One of a set of six chairs recently placed in the space designated as the Chippendale Room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Another of the fourteen items lately installed is the elaborately carved tripod table, also in mahogany, in which dolphins and rococo foliations are dominant.

Seasonable Furniture Arranging

By Mildred Chamberlain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH long winter evenings, we should be sure to have enough comfortable chairs. How do our present easy chairs fit the occupants of the house? Has the tallest member of your household ever had a chair which really fitted him? Take that person shopping with you and have him try out several by really sitting in them. Try sitting in one yourself, for you may be small. Only if these chairs seem comfortable, have them sent home to see if they prove to be in scale with the room.

Another thing, a chair otherwise comfortable and in scale may appear too big, on account of its upholstery. This may be too light in tone, or too be-patterned, or both. Besides correct texture, scale and color, we must have balance in this room of ours, which we are arranging for winter use.

Just as people seek cooling air in summer, so they seek fire in winter. The furniture now migrates from centers of interest around the windows to the centers of interest around the hearth, the reading tables and the piano.

If a room be large enough, make sofa, chair and table groupings around the fireplace. Conveniently grouped near the lounging chairs should be low tables with tempting books and magazines.

While we are on the subject of the house redressed for winter, I cannot forbear thinking of the delightful fireside equipment every well-dressed English fireside wears. Besides the inevitable stand of gleaming brass fire tools, and the andirons equally gleaming, there is usually a polished fender of pierced brass, about six inches high, which incloses three sides of the stone hearth. It is a delightful contraption on which to toast one's feet, and adds much to the dignity and richness of the fireplace unit. Another, and particularly luxurious type, is the padded fender. It, too, fences in the hearth, is the height of a chair, and has a padded leather surface, of a width to sit on. A delightful device for toasting backs.

During the summer months I find myself putting away many accessories. It seems to clear the decks, with a resulting feeling of spaciousness. Winter seems to call for increased personalization of our rooms through the use of accessories. I wonder if we give brass, silver and copper all the credit they deserve in adding sparkle to winter rooms? It is invaluable in brightening dark corners.

Perhaps you groan at the thought of keeping it polished. Why not lacquer the articles which will not be exposed to heat? After the metal is thoroughly polished, white lacquer can be brushed quickly over it. It is necessary to work rapidly, covering everything the first time, for lacquer is exceedingly volatile and to go back over the surface spoils the work.

Commercial houses who make a specialty of plating, repairing and refinishing metals will buff your articles better than you can clean them, and will lacquer them better than you can do it, at small expense. Unless exposed to the elements, this finish lasts a long time. This thought is submitted to save you much labor, and to encourage you to use more brass and copper in your rooms.

Incidentally, be careful about mixing silver with brass and copper in the same room. Brass and copper are warm colors, silver is a cold color. Brass and copper are more vigorous metals, and less elegant than silver. Each has its place. A study of historic interiors soon gives one a feeling for the appropriate place for different kinds of metals.

Wedgewood Exhibit to Continue

SO GREAT has been the interest in the exhibition arranged by the Wedgewood Club, and held in the Boston Public Library, that the date of closing has been set ahead to Dec. 7.

The first venture of the sort by this club, its success is well justified by the variety, extent and high quality of the articles shown. These cover the whole range of the wares associated with the name of Wedgewood, a range that will surprise many who think of jasper in its several colors as the chief distinguished output bearing the name.

More than any other minor arts heritage of the late 1700s, Wedgewood's copies and adaptions of the designs of vases and bowls of Grecian and Roman times impress us with the ardent and widespread acceptance of these styles. The classic revival in architecture that Robert Adam promoted so vigorously, came to dominate home furnishings in every detail.

Wedgewood fell in step with the fashion, the fine quality of his output being proof of his technical skill and sensitive taste, while the high standing of the designers whom he employed indicated his business sagacity. The present Wedgewood exhibition is said to be possibly the most comprehensive to be held in America.

Early English Forks

London

RESIDENTS of Britain were slow to adopt silver table forks, "rare" Ben Jonson and some of his contemporaries making disparaging remarks about the new-fangled Italian implement. The earliest surviving hall-marked English example was made in 1632. It cost a small fortune to acquire some few years ago and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A pair of English silver forks made in 1697, two-pronged like the one of 1632, realized £57 an ounce when sold here in April. Since then people in big country houses have been searching their plate-chests for others. The most successful, apparently, was an officer living in Ireland who discovered that he was the possessor of the only known specimen of an Irish two-pronged fork made by David King of Dublin in 1699. This realized £21 an ounce when put up to auction a few days ago. High prices for the early silver, by the way, are by no means of recent date. Pliny records that in his day Romans and others gave enormous prices for "old" pieces.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Comparatively Active Trading in Market at Higher Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Moderate Demand For Steel Stocks Features Trading

Other Industrials Also Advance—More New Highs for Year

By Forrest Price

It was a pretty good market for a Saturday session.

Trading was comparatively active, and stocks generally went up moderately.

Total transactions approximated 700,000 shares.

Again the industrial shares, especially the steels, were prominent on the up side of the market.

The buying was scattered over rather broad territory, and the specialties assumed their usual importance in the trading.

Among the steels gains of a point or so were established by Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred, Ludlum Steel preferred, Mesta Machine, Bethlehem and A. M. Byers.

U. S. Steel which has been a modest performer for a long time past, moved more than a point higher today. The preferred rose nearly 3 points.

New York Steam got up 2½, and American Woolen preferred 2. Homestake Mining recovered its 5-point loss of yesterday.

New highs for the year were made by McLellan Stores, Mesta Machine, Myers Brothers, American Sugar, Briggs Manufacturing and Continental Can.

Other gainers of a point or so included Spicer Manufacturing, United Gas Improvement, Neisner Brothers and Hahn preferred.

Bonds generally were steady so far as corporate issues were concerned. An advance of more than a point in Columbia Gas & Electric was a feature. U. S. Governments were mixed. Foreigners moved irregularly.

With steel manufacturing operations now around 28 per cent of capacity new hope springs up in all industrial lines. This accounts for the recent strength in the industrial stocks, particularly the steel issues.

More than 50 industrial stocks this week reached the highest prices of the year. And strength of this department pulled up the rails and utilities to a satisfactory degree.

It is to be borne in mind that the stock market reflects the activities of the business world and is not the cause of either a rise or fall in business operations. However, the market acts as a powerful stimulant to confidence—when it is on its way up.

It is therefore most heartening to know that a better feeling exists marketwise and in the business world than has been known in a long time.

Grains at Chicago moved forward, corn leading as usual. Cotton and other commodities also improved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The stock market absorbed some week-end profit-taking today with comparative ease, and then resumed the advance.

While the forward movement was orderly, gains of fractions to a point or more were numerous. Steels showed the way for the rest of the list. The close was firm

Although public participation in equities was still far from what the brokerage community considers desirable, signs of renewed interest were reported in some quarters, and there was a much more cheerful atmosphere apparent in the boardrooms. Today's volume was the largest for a Saturday since last June.

Improvement in steel stocks, long considered market barometers, tended to hearten even those skeptics who have been able to see only dark clouds in the trading future. Followers of the steels were encouraged by the slow upturn in weekly production rates, and there were some predictions that output would soon reach the 40 per cent of capacity level, where most of the companies can begin to show satisfactory profits. Hopes for this industry were seen in the housing campaign, automobile manufacturing prospects and railway equipment needs.

Kress (S. H.) Co. gained 2 points today. Others, up fractionally to a point or so, included American Rolling Mill, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Case, International Harvester, American Commercial Alcohol, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, Westinghouse and American Woolen preferred. Most of the oils and metals did little.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was generally steady today. Rail and utility loans continued in the upward trend started on Friday helping values to recover a considerable part of the losses sustained early in the week. The U. S. Government list was uneven, but fluctuations continued to narrow.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s rose 1¼ points to 79½, and on gains of slightly less than a point Baltimore & Ohio 4½s sold at 52½, International Telephone 5s at 58¼, New York Central 5s at 62¼, and Pennsylvania general 4½s at 103¾.

Obligations of American Smelting, Armour & Co., North American Company and Kansas Gas & Electric were firm at slightly higher levels. Great Northern 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Pacific Gas 5s and Frisco 4½s sold fractionally lower.

In the federals transactions were small and most of Treasurys sold a trifle lower. Exceptions were the 3¾s of 1946-56, which rose 4-32ds of a point to 106.4; 3¼s of 1944-46, up 2-32ds at 101.29 and 4s, up 2-32ds at 108. Home Loan Owners 2¾s were traded at 95.31, unchanged, and the 4s were off 1-32d at 100.25. Federal Farm issues were 1-32d lower at 98.29 for the 3s and 100.30 for the 3¼s.

Narrow gains and losses were fairly evenly divided in the foreign section. German Government 7s rose ¾ on a single transfer. Japanese and Polish issues were firm.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
11½	6		Adams Express	800	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	400	35	33	33	33½
112¾	91¾	.35	Air Reduction	400	112¾	110¾	112	113¾
23½	16¾	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1100	17¾	16½	17	16¾
8¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16½	8¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8¾	6¾	6¾	7
160¾	118¼	6	Allied Chem	600	135¼	134½	145½	138¼
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	200	128¼	128¼	128¾	
23¾	10¾		Allis Chalmers	1000	16	15½	16	15½
30½	11½		Alpha Port Cem	400	17¼	16¾	17¼	16½
7¾	2¼		Amal Leather	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
38¼	11½		Am Bank Note	200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
80½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	41	41	41	40¾
13½	7		Am Crystal Sug	600	8¾	8½	8½	8½
107⅝	80¼	4	Am Can	2500	108¾	108½	108¾	108¾
33½	12		Am Car & Fdry	500	17½	16½	17½	16⅝
40	10		Am Chain pf	100	26	26	26	
70	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	100	60	60	60	66¼
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	4200	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝
5	1¼		Am Encaustic T	300	2½	2	2½	2½
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	600	5½	4½	5¼	5
30	11¾		Am & For Pow pf	100	13¼	11¾	13¼	11¾
17½	6½		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	7	6¾	7	7¼
25	11		Am & For Pow 8	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾
23¾	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
43¾	28¾	6	Am Ice pf	100	27	27	27	
11	4¾		Am International	400	6½	6½	6¾	6½
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	400	18¼	18	18¼	18
74⅝	38½		Am Loco pf	200	48¼	44⅞	45¼	43¾
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	
10	4½		Am Mach & M et	100	7¼	7¼	8¼	6
27½	13¼		Am Metal	800	14	13½	14	13½
12¼	3½		Am Power & Lt	600	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11	11	11	10¼
29¾	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	3400	16¼	16	16½	15⅞
28¼	13¼		Am Rolling Mill	2100	20½	19¾	20½	19¼
64	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	64	64	64	64
7⅜	2¼		Am Seating	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
30	17⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	23	23¾	22¾	22½
51¾	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	1300	36⅜	35¾	36¼	35⅞
125	100		Am Smelt & R pf	400	117½	117¼	117½	117
103	71¼	7	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	103	102¾	103	
26½	10¾		Am Steel Fdries	800	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	42¾
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	61	60¼	61	60¼
123	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	123	122¾	123	122¾
125¼	100⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	108¼	108	108½	108¼
13	3		Am Type Founrs	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28¾	7¾		Am Type F pf	40	14	14	13½	14½
27¾	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	14¼	13¾	14	14½
7	2		Am Woolen	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
33¾	36		Am Woolen pf	700	41½	40	41	39½
17¾	7		Anaconda Cop	2100	11	10½	11	10¾
24¾	13¾	80	Anchor Cap	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
38	26½	1f	Archer Daniels	600	38	36¾	38	36¾
100⅞	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	99½	99½	99½	100
6¾	3½		Armour Ill A	2300	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
70¾	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	3900	70¾	70¼	70¾	70½
85	84		Armour Ill pf	500	85	84½	85	
8¾	3		Arnold Constable	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2400	58¾	54¾	58¼	54¾
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	84	83¾	84	83¾
54¾	24½		Atl Coast Line	800	31½	30¾	31¼	30½
16	5		Atl Gulf & W I	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	26½	25¾	25¾	25¾
55½	33¼	2	Atlas Powder	300	43	43	43	42¾
18¼	8½		Atlas Tack	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
57¾	16½		Auburn Auto	800	28½	28	28½	25¾
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	1100	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
64	39½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¼
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1300	4½	4¼	4½	4¼

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
64¾	16¾		Baldwin Loco pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	1800	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
37¾	16⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	300	17¼	17¼	17¾	17
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	200	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼
15½	6⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	6200	16⅞	16¾	16¾	15¾
19½	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¼	15	15	14⅞
49½	24½		Bethlehem Steel	3200	30¾	29¾	30¾	29½
82	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	2800	65½	64½	65¾	64½
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	25	25	25	25
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	400	9¾	9	9¾	8¾
56¼	28¼		Blumenthal pf	10	38	38½	38½	38½
10⅜	6¾		Boeing Airplane	1600	10¾	9¾	10¼	10
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	60	59	60	59¾
91	67	4f	Bon Ami A	70	91	90¼	91	90½
28¼	19¾	1.60f	Borden	600	25¾	25	25¾	25
29⅜	16½	1	Borg Warner	2300	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
23¾	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	4600	23¾	23⅜	23½	23
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	700	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¼
60	8		Brooklyn Un Gas	300	52¾	52	52¾	52½
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	56½	56½	56½	
9¾	3½		Bucyrus Erie	1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	1100	9	8¾	9	8¾
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	1800	6	5¾	6	5¾
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	280	33	32½	33	32½
15½	5⅞		Bullard	1600	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
6½	2¾		Bulova Watch	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
4½	1		Burns Bros A cts	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	40	9	9	9	
19¾	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	800	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
3¾	1¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
42¾	13¾		Butterick	100	2	2	2	
32¾	13¾		Byers	1400	19½	18¼	19	18

—C—

44¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
1¾	¾		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	
6¾	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¾	6		Campbell Wy&C	200	10	10	10	10
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	16½	16½	16½	16
18¾	11¼		Canadian Pacific	2200	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
18	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	37	37	37	
10¼	5¾		Capital Admin	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	1900	54½	53½	54	53½
34¾	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	1200	34½	34¼	34¾	34½
44¾	17¼		Celanese Corp	6800	30	29¾	29¾	30
5⅞	1¼	h	Celotex Co	300	4½	4½	4½	
4	4	h	Celotex vtc	400	2¼	2½	2½	2
22¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	30	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
32½	20	1½	Central Aguirre	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
12⅝	5½		Century Ribbon	1400	10¾	9	10¾	10
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1100	38¼	37¾	38½	38¾
48¾	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	39¼	38¼	38½	38¾
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	44½	44	44½	43¾
11¾	8½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
2	2¼		Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	2¾
13¾	8¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
15	4½		Chi & N'western	400	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	600	10¼	10	10¼	10
9¾	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	300	6½	6½	6½	6¾
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	1200	22	21¾	22	21½
16	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10	10	10	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasaba Cot O	200	29½	29½	29½	29½
11¾	3¾		Childs Company	400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
66⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	10600	38	37¼	38	37¼
24¾	17¾	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20¾	20¾	20¾	
21¾	8¾	.80b	Claark Equipment	200	16	15⅞	16	
115	95	7	Cliett Sbgrr Tin	10	110	110	110	
18⅛	9¾	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	900	17¼	17	17	17½
100½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	1900	13¾	14¼	15¼	14⅝
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	40	22¼	21	22¼	4½
40⅜	18		Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20	
19¼	6¾		Columbia Gas	4400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	39	39	39	39
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1100	74¼	74	74¼	74
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1200	38½	34½	35	34¾
51	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	51	51	51	50¾
61	36¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1400	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2700	22¼	21¾	22	21¾
3¾	1		Commwith & So	6300	1¼	1	1	1⅛
13⅜	5		Conde Nast Pub	100	8½	8½	8½	
35¾	22	1.60f	Congoleum Nairn	600	33¼	33	33¾	35⅛
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17¾	10¾	2g	Consol Film I pf	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3⅞	2¼	2	Consol Gas	4600	23½	23⅜	23½	23
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	400	83½	83	83	83½
4⅜	1½		Consol Laundries	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1800	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
2½	½		Consol Textile	600	¾	¾	¾	
13¾	6¼		Container A	700	10¾	10½	10¾	10
5⅜	2¼		Container B	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking A	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
62½	56¾	2.40	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	
11⅜	6		Cont Can	3100	62¼	61¾	62⅜	61¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	2600	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	6¾
2⅜	¾		Cont Insurance	800	33½	33	33½	33
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Motors	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
51	40½	3	Cont Oil	2200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
84½	55½	3	Cons Exchange	10	48¾	48¼	48¾	
9⅞	3⅜		Corn Products	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	
35	28	2	Coty	200	5	5	5	5
17½	8		Cream of Wheat	700	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
36½	18¾	1	Crosley Radio	300	14¼	14	14¼	14
6¾	2⅜		Crown Cork & S	400	27¼	27	27¼	26⅝
38⅜	17		Crown Zellerback	400	4½	4½	4½	4¼
71	44		Crucible Steel	600	23¾	23¼	23¾	23
9⅞	3½		Crucible Steel pf	100	49	49	49	
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	600	5½	5	5	
85⅞	43½	4½g	Curtis Publ pf	1400	71	69¾	71	20¼
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	900	85⅞	85	85⅜	84¾
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2100	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	25¾
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	1600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
				1100	16¾	16½	16½	15¾

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	8	8	8	8
34½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co	3600	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
18	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	600	18¼	18	18	18
73½	35		Del & Hudson	1400	40¾	39¾	40½	39⅞
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2600	38¼	38¼	38½	38¼
64	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
55½	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	32	32	32	34¼
46¾	32	2f	Dome Mines	1400	36½	35¾	36½	36
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28½	14¼		Douglas A	300	23¾	22¾	23¾	22
20	8¼	1½h	Dresser A	5900	22¾	21¾	22¼	
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	1200	89¾	89	90	98¾
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	110	104½	104	104	

—E—

12¾	4½		Eastern Roll Mill	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
116	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	116	115¾	116	116
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	142½	142½	142½	
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	200	18¼	18	18¼	17¾
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	3500	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅝
7½	3		Elec Boat	500	5½	5	5	5
9¼	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
9⅜	3		Elec Pow & Lt	500	3	2¾	2¾	3
19⅜	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21	6⅜		Elec Pow & L pf	300	8½	8½	8¾	7¾
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47½	47½	47½	48¼
25½	13		Engineers PS 6pf	100	17	17	17	17
24⅞	9¾		Erie RR	800	12¼	11¾	12¼	12
28¼	14⅜		Erie RR 1pf	100	16½	16½	16½	
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10¼

—F—

12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	50	7	6¾	7	6¾
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	1000	14⅞	14½	14¾	14½
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	50	57	56	57	55¾
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8¾	2⅝		Fed Motor Tr	300	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	33½	33½	33½	33
28¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	700	16⅝	15¾	16½	16
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	64¼	63¾	64¼	64
17⅝	2		Follansbee B	100	4	4	4	4
21	10½		Food Mach	400	20	19¾	20	19¾
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	400	14¾	14¼	14½	14
17¼	6¾		Foundation	1000	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24	24	24	24¼
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	27¾	27½	27¾	27¼

—G—

11½	5⅜	..	GenAm Inv	400	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
43¾	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37¼
23¼	12¼		Gen Asphalt	100	17	17	17	16½
14⅜	8½	.60b	Gen Baking	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104½	104½	104½	104½
10¼	3		Gen Bronze	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35¼	16¾	.80	Gen Electric	3500	20	19¾	20	19⅝
12¾	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
1¾	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	200	¼	¼	¼	
19	8¼		Gen G & E cv pf	100	13¾	12¼	13⅜	12¾
21	11		Gen G&E 7% A	60	14	13½	14	
118	103	6	Gen Mills pf	190	116½	114½	114½	114¾
43	24⅜	1f	Gen Motors	5800	32	31¾	31⅞	31¾
106½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	106½	106	106	106¾
25½	10½	.80f	Gen Print Ink	40	18¼	18¼	18¼	19½
5¾	2		Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
48¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38
3¾			Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23½	10¼		Gen Refractories	1200	18	18	18	18
19½	10		Gen Refract et	800	16¾	16½	16½	14½
14½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	300	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
71	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	70½	70¼	70½	70
8¾	3¾		Gimbel Bros	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
28⅝	15⅝	1f	Glidden	1200	28	23½	28	27⅝
107	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½
9½	3¾		Global (Adolf)	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	1300	17¾	16¾	17¾	17½
18	8		Goodrich	300	11½	10½	11½	10⅝
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	3500	28½	24¾	25½	25
4½	1¼		Graham Paige	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
13¾	4		Granby	800	7	6¾	7	7½
8¾	4		Grand Union	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	
31½	21		Granite City Stl	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
40¾	28	1	Grant (WT)	900	35½	35	35½	35
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	1000	13¾	13	13¾	13¼
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11¾	11½	11¾	12½
35½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	300	27½	27½	27½	27¼
14½	8		Gulf Mobile & N	100	8	8	8	
38¾	12		Gulf Mobile pf	100	14½	14½	14½	13¾

—H—

8½	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
32¾	28½		Hahn D Sup	200	44	43	44	
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
24¾	13	.80b	Hamilton Watch	100	7¾	6¾	7¾	
28	14		Harbison Walker	600	17½	17¼	17½	17
10¼	3		Hat Corp of Am	300	6	6	6	
8¾	1¼		Hayes Body	100	3	3	3	
98½	74	5	Hazel Atlas	900	86½	86	86½	86
91¾	59	3	Hercules Powder	800	80	79¾	80	79½
72	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	72½	72	72½	
101	65	4f	Hershey Choc pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
23

Commerce and Finance

Both Management and Labor Now See Business Tide Rising

Business and Industry

Tide of Recovery Is Unmistakable, Chamber Believes

U. S. Body Sees Basis for Better Sentiment—Labor Also Encouraged

Special from Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Optimism over early prospects of rapid national business recovery reached a new high here today backed by almost simultaneous statements from both business and labor circles.

The United States Chamber of Commerce issued the most encouraging bulletin on business prospects to emanate from that institution since it first conceded that the United States was actually bogged down in a major depression.

Simultaneously the American Federation of Labor's "Monthly Survey of Business" reported a "growing optimism in regard to recovery and some definite progress." "The business world," the labor organ continued, "is in a better position to go ahead than at this time last year."

Has Important Effect

The double-barreled evidence of better times to come had an immediate and important effect on the Roosevelt Administration now torn between those who favor achievement of recovery under the leadership of private initiative, and those who would maintain rigid federal control over the economic destinies of the country.

Its effect was to strengthen enormously the hands of those who feel that business has now regained sufficient strength to take over the financing and planning of recovery and that the Government should now hand back economic control to private leadership.

This group, led by Housing Administrator Moffett, is in the thick of the battle which is expected to determine definitely whether the American economic system will be characterized in the future by government regimentation or a return to "laissez faire" capitalism.

Nothing could have possibly provided them with better ammunition than assurance from the central organism of private business that times are better and will continue to improve. At the same time, the statement weakens the contention of the "government spenders," led by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin that recovery can only be achieved if the Administration will embark upon a vast $12,000,000,000 public works program.

Chamber Statement

The chamber's statement of encouragement appeared in today's issue of the Washington Review, bimonthly periodical of the organization.

"Evidences of improving business sentiment, and a basis for it, seen in October, continue to appear in November," the statement asserted.

"Such a broad index of national activity as the volume of payments by check in the commercial and industrial centers of the country is running 6 per cent over the level of last year and 20 per cent over the year before," the chamber says.

"There is an obvious tendency in these figures to even up as among the sections of the country. Retail sales keep a steady course, with such factors as signs of stability in retail prices favoring an increase in volume. Stability in wholesale prices has now been persistent over a period to suggest a leveling off in costs of production and distribution.

"Gradual strengthening of conditions has sustained carloadings of freight which have shown less than their seasonal decline, added to the movement of bituminous coal, and brought a demand for electric power that has been rising over the seasonal rate, and proceeding at a rate not equaled in November since 1930.

Lags in Production Cut

"Such data reflect an overcoming of some of the earlier lags in production. From early September, the production of steel has advanced moderately each week, until now the level is better than for the corresponding part of any years since 1931. The textile industries continue to regain ground they lost in September. When all the figures for November have been compiled, there may prove to have been retardation in some fields, but they are not likely to approach in their aggregate effect the earlier depression in steel and textiles, from which there has now been considerable recovery."

Labor Organ Encouraging

Labor's organ was equally encouraging, but warned workers that their wages have not gone up in proportion to advances in business income.

"During the past month," it said in part, "that powerful force which so often changes the course of business—'Business sentiment'—has apparently turned toward optimism. The Administration has sought cooperation of business and bankers and has answered some of their chief fears by indications that it is not counting on currency inflation, changing the value of the dollar or extravagant federal spending to bring recovery, but rather on increasing employment in profitable business enterprise. Business executives have responded with a definite effort to improve 'business sentiment' and thus encourage increased business activity.

"How far these efforts will succeed in stimulating business cannot be forecast. Upturns in several lines of production accompanied or preceded the change in business sentiment: soft coal, steel, electric power, textiles, building construction have all started upward. Production as a whole is 42 per cent below the 1929 level.

"The business world is in a better position to go ahead than at this time last year.

"In case private initiative is still unable to lift business out of depression, however, the President's aides are working on a nation-wide plan to increase production with the help of federal guarantees and put men and women back to work in industry."

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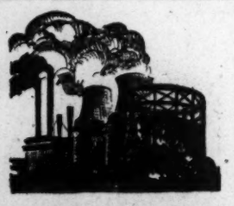
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20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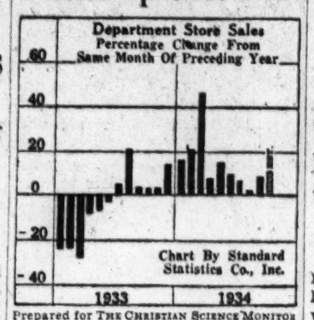
28 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris

Department Stores' Sales Up Over 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEPARTMENT store sales are making a favorable comparison with the corresponding months of 1933.

Volume has recently been running about 10 per cent ahead of the previous year.

Retail Spending Shows Gains As Confidence Rises

Warm Weather Fails to Retard Demand, Says Review—Advance Orders Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The swiftness with which business sentiment has swung toward a more "sanguine view of potential developments" has superseded all other constructive steps toward commercial progress during the last few weeks, states the Dun and Bradstreet week review of trade. It says that despite the unexpected return of warm weather during the week, retail sales continued their upward surge.

"Vigorous expansion of consumer buying, which started in October, has proceeded unchecked," the review continues, "and now has gained sufficient momentum to render it immune to the vagaries of the weather, as even record high temperatures for the season exerted a retardative influence only on the movement of heavy wearing apparel."

The significance of this continued gain is more far-reaching than a superficial appraisal would appreciate, as it is indicative of a changed attitude on the part of consumers, it adds. For, there now appears to be tacit understanding, which has spread to all classes, that the apparent security of the future warrants liberal spending."

"This improved sentiment," the review says, "has found expression in the greater volume of advance commitments, particularly in the consumer goods industries, where successive weekly gains have been recorded for sales since the latter part of September, and in the revival of plans long held in abeyance for general industrial expansion.

"The lifting of foreign exchange restrictions, the waning interest in plans for social insurance, and the subsidence of labor disturbances undoubtedly have helped to clear the business outlook for some of the obstacles which were obstructing the vision into the future.

"In addition, business men appear to be better organized to take an unassailable stand in defense of their requirements than they were a year ago, and the collective forces which have been gathering strength for recovery now are being directed by the joint leadership of business and government, with the unity of purpose a determined effort to combine resources in all their ramifications to achieve stable and uninterrupted progress."

U. S. Seeks to Remove Trade Barriers With Latin America

Negotiations for New Reciprocal Commercial Treaties and Expanding Orders for American Goods Point to Possibilities for Growing Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Salesman Uncle Sam is determined to peddle his wares to better advantage in the Latin-American market, where his rivals have taken fat slices of business in recent years.

Negotiations by the United States with Central and South American and West Indian countries for new reciprocal trade treaties, together with impressive orders for American manufacturers received recently, have directed financial attention here to the business possibilities in the lands of the south.

The state department is currently engaged in discussing reciprocal trade treaties with Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and El Salvador. A preferential treaty recently was drawn up with Cuba.

A day or two ago, Chile provided a news feature when it was learned that 10 railway locomotives and tenders and 15 passenger cars were being shipped to Valparaiso by an American maker, the largest export of rail equipment since 1929. Before the depression, Chile stood near the top of the list as a purchaser of American-made airplanes, machinery and other heavy manufactures.

Britain and Japan also have been struggling with considerable success for a better foothold in South America, especially in the last year or two. Japan's exports to South America jumped 200 per cent in 1933 over 1932. Its sales along the west coast of the continent were particularly imposing.

In the first half of 1934, there was a small decline from 1933, but Brazil and Chile further enlarged their Japanese purchases, even though the Argentine and Uruguay took somewhat less. One or two of the treaties signed between Japan and South American countries, however, recently have been abrogated.

The Argentine, in many respects the prize market in South America, presents a special problem to the United States. By virtue of a treaty with Great Britain about a year ago, British goods now enjoy an exchange advantage of 20 to 35 per cent over sales by other countries. This treaty, which caused quite a ripple in diplomatic circles, gave England highly preferential treatment, imposed certain binding conditions on the Argentine and left Britain's side of the pact largely voluntary.

The British treaty, combined with a recent agreement signed between Germany and the Argentine, has deflected American efforts for trade revival to Brazil, Colombia and other countries. Although Brazil sells twice as much to us as it buys here, American exporters have found considerable difficulty in collecting their sales proceeds.

The United States is not asking for preferential treatment, but rather a general removal of trade barriers. The import duty on American automobiles is a special target of American manufacturers. We are selling only about 12,000 automobiles to Brazil this year, a third of the 1929 total.

Exports to Brazil from the United States totaled $29,000,000 in 1933, compared with imports from that country of $82,000,000. The corresponding figures for 1929 were $108,000,000 and $207,000,000. Coffee accounts for three-quarters or more of our purchases there.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company to Pay Off $28,000,000 Issues

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has called $28,197,000 in bonds and debentures for payment Feb. 15, 1935, the transaction to be financed by bank loans "maturing semi-annually at substantially reduced interest rates."

The call follows a similar action a week ago in retiring $90,000,000 of 5 per cent debentures of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey through payments from treasury cash, bank loans and new serial debentures.

That call was the largest by a private corporation since 1929 and brought the total to nearly 20 oil companies which reduced their securities this year to gain lower interest rates.

The present call is for all outstanding serial 4½ per cent gold debentures of Standard Oil Company of New York, subsidiary of Socony, dated Feb. 15, 1928. The issue originally was in the amount of $20,000,000, completely maturing in 1948, but it has been reduced by serial payments to $14,000,000, of which $1,000,000 will mature Feb. 15, 1935, the remainder will be redeemed at the call price of 102 per cent of the face amount and accrued interest.

The other securities called are all the outstanding first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of General Petroleum Corporation, Socony subsidiary, dated Aug. 15, 1925, maturing Aug. 15, 1940. The total outstanding is $14,197,000, and the issue will be redeemed at a call price of 102½ per cent of the face amount, plus accrued interest.

The call was issued over the name of F. S. Fales, treasurer of Socony, and no additional information was given. Officials declined to state the amount of interest or the character of the bank loans.

The present refunding reduces the fund debt to about $50,000,000 for Socony-Vacuum and its subsidiaries.

Wheat Price Rise Usually Followed By Bearish News

Moves in an Irregular Course While Corn Continues Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Prices for wheat have been irregular this week, speculative activities being swayed alternately by the bullish domestic conditions, on one hand, and by the demoralized state of foreign markets, on the other.

At times there was fair buying on the apparently brighter business forecasts, as well as on the reports of a more conservative line of political developments in prospect, but every upturn was nipped by some bearish piece of news from abroad.

Late in the week there was selling started by a report that France, in its efforts to unload a surplus of wheat, would ship denatured wheat for feed grain to this country.

As Canada is already selling feed wheat to this country, this had a depressing effect, although there was no confirmation of the report.

Buyers abroad are taking their supplies in a hand-to-mouth fashion, taking advantage of the pressure to sell the French wheat and also that from Argentina and Australia.

In both the Southern Hemisphere countries old crop reserves have been found to be larger than expected. As a consequence, there has been no let-up in the pressure from that quarter. Argentine shipments this week were 3,824,000 bushels, and from Australia 2,244,000 bushels.

These shipments included fair amounts to the Far East, but nevertheless the pressure on European markets is heavy, and at Liverpool there has been heavy liquidation especially of December wheat, which has forced prices there down to new lows on the crop.

Canada has been kept out of the running in the export field to a great extent.

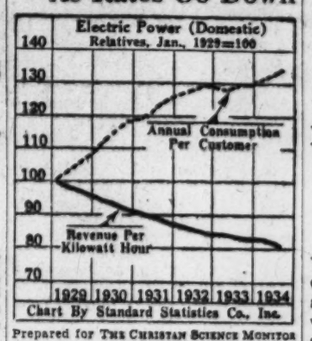
Developments in this country have been extremely favorable from the standpoint of holders. Primary receipts are small compared with recent years, and visible stocks are decreasing at a steady rate of substantial reduction, promising light stocks by spring. Cash wheat has been maintained at high premiums also.

Corn has been independently strong much of the week. The fact that feeders throughout the belt are paying above terminal prices for corn has created a bullish sentiment, that weakness in wheat has not entirely dissipated.

The fact that some Argentine corn has been shipped to this country also failed to change the views of the trade a great deal, as the general opinion is that our shortage is so great that some corn as well as feed wheat will have to be imported.

Receipts are very small compared with other years at this time, and while some adjustment in the December position is expected, cash corn premiums are so high that holders are not at all uneasy. No. 2 white corn sold at $1 at Chicago this week, the highest price for cash corn in four years. This shows the strong fundamental position of this grain.

Power Demand Rises As Rates Go Down



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart illustrates two significant trends within the utility industry which are of particular importance from a longer term viewpoint. Note that the trend of power consumption per customer has been upward almost without interruption in recent years notwithstanding depression conditions.

For the latest 1934 month, consumption to a customer was 34 per cent above the 1929 average. Equally persistent has been the down trend in rates, which are now 19 per cent below those of 1929. Herein lies the obvious basis for the Administration's persistent pressure for lower rates as a means of further stimulating the demand for electric power.

Plan Announced To Put Yonkers On a Cash Basis

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—A plan for the readjustment of the financial structure of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., whereby it will be placed on a cash basis and in a strong fiscal position, was announced by Joseph F. Loehr, Mayor of Yonkers, before city officials and bankers attending a luncheon yesterday at the Bankers Club.

This comprehensive program provides for the funding of all of the floating debt over a period of years in such away that it can be met without hardship. The plan also provides for the establishment of a cash basis reserve which should make unnecessary further tax revenue borrowing and prevent cash deficiencies in the future. It enables the city to pay up immediately all county taxes, back salaries and bills outstanding.

Mayor Loehr explained that the action of the city authorities involves the delivery by the city of $5,962,000 three- to eight-year general corporate 5 per cent bonds, in exchange for bond notes, local improvement notes and certificates of indebtedness and a simultaneous sale of $3,000,000 5 per cent certificates of indebtedness to the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, and Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The final step will be a public offering of $1,000,000 long-term capital and relief bonds within the next 15 days, and the city is already assured of its ability to sell this issue at an interest rate of not more than 5 per cent.

Peru's Foreign Trade Up 45 P.C. For Six Months

England Is Best Customer—Buys Most From U. S.—Japanese Imports Rise

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 24 (By U P.)—Value of Peruvian foreign trade increased 45 per cent during the first six months of this year compared with the first half of 1933, official statistics reveal.

England was far and away Peru's best customer, while the United States was first in selling goods to Peru. It is noteworthy that imports from Japan increased 337 per cent, leaping from eleventh to fourth place.

Exports of petroleum gained almost 50 per cent, and cotton a similar increase. Sugar was the only chief export to show a decline, further proof of the critical situation in that industry. Copper and wool made smaller gains.

Total foreign trade amounted to 202,990,716 soles (approximately $47,702,818) compared with 139,331,068 soles ($32,742,800) for the corresponding period last year.

Of this total, exports of 1,160,693 tons were valued at 132,797,294 soles, and imports of 169,229 tons at 70,193,422 soles, leaving a comfortable favorable balance of 62,603,872 soles.

Principal purchasers of Peruvian products were England, 40,551,226 soles; United States, 19,604,007 soles; Germany, 17,786,505 soles; France, 13,930,162 soles; Canada, 12,848,998 soles; Chile, 8,197,206 soles and Belgium, 2,192,743 soles.

Countries selling to Peru were United States, 20,923,065 soles; England, 14,451,905 soles; Germany, 6,532,746 soles; Japan, 3,997,006 soles; India, 2,675,880 soles; Canada, 2,657,548 soles; Chile, 2,618,438 soles; Belgium, 2,415,997 soles; Argentina, 2,060,914 soles; France, 1,990,095 soles, and Italy, 1,561,766 soles.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Small profits traditionally go with quick returns, but in the gold-mining industry, at present at least, the association is the reverse. Many of the shareholders in the Rand companies have been clamoring for a raising of the grade, that is to say, for mining as quickly as possible in the best parts of the lode, so as to make the most of the high price of gold while it lasts. They have demanded, in other words, large profits quickly rather than more moderate profits over an extended period.

Degrading on the Rand

The mining companies, on the other hand, have pursued a policy of degrading since the beginning of 1933, when South Africa went off the gold standard. If they gave way to their critics on this point, declared the president of Modderfontein East Limited the other day, "false standards would be created; productive operations and the market prices of shares would be subject to violent fluctuations; the stability of companies would be undermined and would probably disappear; after a period of exceptional profits, there would be a rapid decline to a precarious low-grade basis that would gravely imperil the whole longer-view future of the industry." In other words, it would be the way of the spendthrift and the prodigal. He concluded his remarks, however, by indicating that even if the price of gold were to rise further the grade would not be lowered again. His statement seems to have been received with satisfaction in financial circles, and it has doubtless also pleased the South African Government, who presumably prefer the prospect of a steady revenue from the excess mining profits tax to any sudden windfall for the Treasury.

The Future of Gold

The implication of the speech, of course, was that the objectors were wrong in expecting a big fall in the price of gold before long; for if their fears were justified the argument in favor of quick profits would be overwhelming. Reasons have been given in this column on an earlier occasion for discounting such fears, but perhaps the argument may be briefly repeated. The price of gold in South Africa depends on three ratios,—between the South African pound and the English pound, between sterling and the "gold currencies," and between the latter and gold itself. The first ratio may be regarded as fairly permanently fixed near par. As for the second ratio, sterling may be expected to rise against the continental currencies, generally speaking, either if prices fall in this country relative to those in gold-standard countries—an unlikely contingency—or if there is a large inflow of capital to London not offset by acquisition of gold. We have already absorbed, during the last couple of years, between £100,000,000 and £200,000,000 of short-term funds, practically all of which has been balanced by purchases of gold, usually through the Exchange Equalization Account. If still more capital comes in, the probability is that it will be similarly covered. The more likely event, indeed, is a big outflow of money, driving the value of sterling down and the price of gold up.

Hazardous Forecasts

Then there is the third ratio to be considered. Possibly before very long the remaining gold-standard countries may be compelled by circumstances to devalue their currencies. There are two broad chances to be considered — revaluation of those currencies against gold and complete suspension of the gold standard.

On the first hypothesis, it is reasonable to suppose that the gold currencies would not depreciate against sterling as far as they would against gold—if only because some of the money that has found refuge in London has come here in the expectation of such revaluation abroad and would return when it was accomplished. Hence, the price of gold in London might rise rather than fall.

On the second hypothesis, the prospects for gold seem less favorable, and some have warned us to expect a severe slump in the price of the metal. But we must remember that the faith in gold is very deeply founded in human character; that governments and central banks have a great interest in restoring the monetary value of their reserves, and that their interest lies, furthermore, in revaluing those reserves at the highest feasible price. Hence we may conclude that the weather outlook for the Rand picnic is as fair as economic meteorology allows.

Anglo-German Trade

No responsible commentator seems to regard the new Anglo-German exchange agreement as better than a makeshift. An agreement which contains detailed provisions for the event of its breaking down cannot have aroused very profound faith even among its own creators. In summary, the terms of the pact are that Dawes and Young Loan coupons will continue to be paid in full; that outstanding commercial debts will be liquidated within 12 months and the abortive sondermark account within three months; that holders of non-Reich loans will be offered 4 per cent funding bonds guaranteed by the German Government in respect of interest payments due on or after July 1 last; and that 55 per cent of the proceeds of German exports to the United Kingdom will be earmarked for British exports to Germany. The moneys thus appropriated should be sufficient, on the basis of the present terms of trade between the two countries; for during the first half of this year our exports to Germany totaled only 52.3 per cent of the trade in the opposite direction. But the allotted percentage has also to provide enough to liquidate the sondermark account, which amounts to some £1,500,000. How much will emerge, as a debit or credit, from the settlement of outstanding commercial debts is uncertain, as the claims and counter-claims are not known in full. Presumably the service of the Dawes and Young Loans will have to be found out of the proceeds of German exports. Bondholders must beware lest the latter decline.

Globe and Rutgers Plan Now Operative

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The rehabilitation plan of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, third largest fire insurance company in the United States, was declared operative last night by Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler.

The decision permits the company to resume business within 10 days to two weeks with a capital and surplus of over $6,000,000. For 20 months, the company has been in the hands of the State for rehabilitation.

Successful rehabilitation of the Globe and Rutgers was partly due to the efforts of Justice Frankenthaler who, months ago, denied an application of State Superintendent of Insurance George S. Van Schaick to liquidate the assets and close the company's books.

Instead, the court ordered a series of sales of securities, and rising markets resulted in substantial gains to the treasury.

The company's financial position was strengthened to a point where Justice Frankenthaler believed it possible to resume business with all creditors paid or protected.

"The RFC has actively cooperated on this plan and formally approved it, dependent upon the action of the court," said Joseph V. McKee, as counsel to the RFC.

Brisbane Bank Clearings Rise Sharply for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

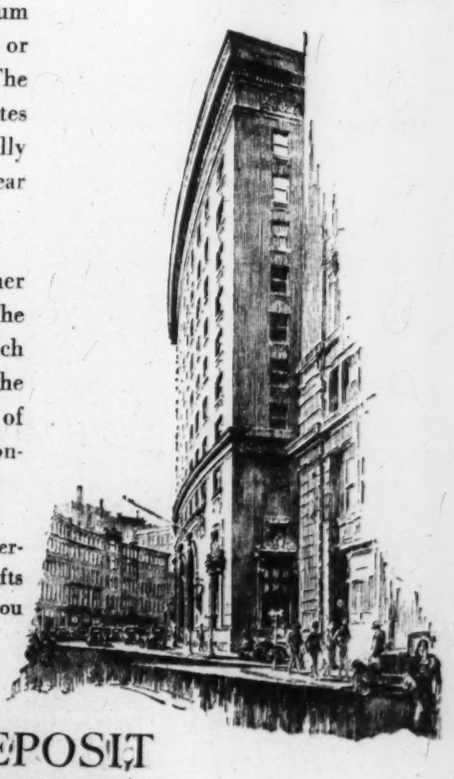
BRISBANE, Queensland — Brisbane bank clearings for the year to the end of September totaled £114,599,453, representing an advance of more than £11,000,000 compared with the like period last year.

The Permanent Charity Fund—What It Is

The Permanent Charity Fund is a medium through which persons may make small or large gifts for benevolent purposes. The principal of the Fund now approximates $5,000,000 and is to be held perpetually in Trust. The income is spent each year for charitable purposes.

Gifts may be made to this Fund either directly or by bequest under Will. The giver may himself specify the uses to which income is to be put; or, he may leave the manner of spending to the judgment of the non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-political Committee of seven members.

A booklet explains in detail just how the Permanent Charity Fund is organized and how gifts to it may be made. We shall be glad to send you a copy.



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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Salon des Surindépendants

By Frank Rutter

Paris

ALL over the world, where painting is practiced, there are both réalistes and surréalistes. But as yet it is only Paris that has both indépendants and surindépendants.

The Salon des Surindépendants, recently opened here, claims to be "one of the last citadels of artistic individualism." Its watchwords are independence and discipline—discipline in organization, and independence in mental outlook. It follows, therefore, that the surindépendants do not constitute a new school, nor do they profess loyalty to any one particular style in their art. On the contrary, the contents of the present salon show the widest possible diversity in style and treatment. Some of the pictures are so completely traditional in style that they remind us of the most academic works we expect to find in the Artistes Français; other exhibits explore the realm of abstract painting in a most unexpected and bewildering manner. Some painters employ so flatly decorative a style that they almost deny the existence of a third dimension; others insist on its major importance by emphasizing plastic volumes and by strict attention to recession wnile others again endeavor to express the fourth dimension by importing some element of time into spatial compositions.

* * *

What this exhibition reveals most clearly is, not so much any new talent of striking originality and distinction as the general confusion and contradictory tendencies which exist in contemporary art. Ideas and ideals are all in the melting-pot and nobody can say as yet what new thing, if any, will come out of it. If the surindépendants stand for anything, as a body, it is for tolerance as between one artist and another, and the necessity for artists of all schools to unite in a disciplined organization in order to maintain themselves amid economic chaos.

The best thing about this salon is that it stands for a policy of inclusion, rather than exclusion. There is place in it alike for the delicate impressionist paintings of Beaudin, evidently influenced by Bonnard, and for Jellett's cubist plane-compositions, inspired by the work of Gleizes; for the precisely defined, discreetly colored scenes of Honfleur by Thabuy, and for the vigorous, simplified breadth of Celso Lagar's "Matador" which, with its Don-Quixotic mounted figure in the distance, reminds us a little of Daumier in the intensity and elasticity of its design.

* * *

Of the surréaliste paintings one of the most remarkable, alike in conception and execution, is "Suzanne et les Vieillards" by Lucien Lautrec. The upright rectangle of this composition is divided perpendicularly into two sections—not fifty-fifty but more nearly sixty-forty. The "forty" section, to the spectator's right, shows us Suzanne entering a bare room in which there is a chair with some drapery and a pair of shoes on the stretch of chequered floor. The "sixty" section is filled for the most part by a vase in the foreground holding tall Mandonna lilies while, further to the left, is a reel of black cotton and rather more than half of a seven-stringed banjo.

One of the confessed aims of surréalisme is to arrest attention and rouse curiosity by assembling in one composition strangely assorted objects which do not appear to have any kind of connection or relevance. It is certainly easier to enjoy the technical accomplishment of Lucien Lautrec, the refined probity of his draftsmanship, the harmony of his color values, and his balanced ingenuity in design, than to understand the inner meaning of this conglomerate composition.

The same kind of disjointedness which we find in this picture is also characteristic of the exhibition as a whole, and a philosophic critic has some justification for saying that, in addition to presenting several promising individual talents the salon collectively proves most clearly that "the times are out of joint."

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Dancing on the Screen

HARDLY had "The Gay Divorcée" reached the second week of its Boston run when a ballroom version of its prize dance confection, "The Continental," was being taught in local dancing schools. From its opening day, free instruction in the new steps was offered to patrons in the lounges of the theaters exhibiting that merry musical.

Thomas E. Parson, radio dance instructor, had introduced the dance to dancing teachers' associations in New York and New England. And by now "The Continental" must be spattering over at least half the ballrooms in the United States.

Whether it was a publicity build-up intended to create for "The Continental" the popularity that came spontaneously to its more engaging predecessor "The Carioca," or whether the influence of dancing on the screen has belatedly become realized as an active force, it has at any rate set half the world careening languidly or vivaciously through space as the various phrases of this dance-able dance number dictate.

Few could hope to imitate the virtuoso sparkle of Chief Hoofer Fred Astaire or the proficiency in following the leader of Assistant Hoofeuse Ginger Rogers. But everybody could attain in some degree the saucy little sway and stamp on the fourth beat, the weaving and crossing through of its main figures, as danced by the chorus across the extended esplanade that passes for the hotel courtyard where the picture set its first appearance.

* * *

Before "The Merry Widow" reached Boston, dancing teachers were illustrating for large classes the new embroideries on the old waltz form. If in the picture, Miss Jeanette MacDonald waltzed well and Maurice Chevalier did not, if the whirling masses of black and white that busily conveyed Director Ernst Lubitsch's preoccupation with contrasts was stylized into a ballet affectation, the steps analyzed for social use proved less disappointing than the pictorial display. And of course the melodic swing of the next great waltz but one is propulsive in itself.

A recent item from the Dallas Morning News announced a floor show at one of the Dallas night clubs, based on "La Cucaracha," that gem in new technicolor, in which a special arrangement of the prevailing tune was to be played and the Cucaracha dance to be performed.

Thus are fashions in dancing as well as in faces and coiffures, hats and gowns, interior decorating, modes and manners, launched on the screen. A tremendous responsibility and a valuable contribution, since it makes dancing a reality—something not only to be watched but to be indulged in.

And a very different matter from Mr. Busby Berkeley's geometric designs, his formations of pretty girls all in a row into rosettes and stars, stiff as a formal flower garden, multiplied by endless mirrors and endlessly repeated. There is little dance movement as such in these spectacles, little inspiration to catch stray steps for home or ballroom use.

* * *

Walt Disney's Silly Symphonies are the very paradigm of dance. They are dance—in perpetual motion and fluid design. Expert dancers are a part of his studio equipment. They serve as models for the study of the relation of movement to space, of rhythm and fluency. Every form of dancing is first analyzed and then synthetized—into a dream dancing. Note the Russian dance in "The Grasshopper and the Ants," the minuet of the china figurines in "The China Shop," for the specialized form. But note also that everything dances, the animate and the inanimate, in character, and each composition as a whole moves like a dance across the screen. In the undulations of waves and trees something of Isadora's conception of the linking rhythms of nature is caught. It is the kinesthetic appeal as well as the humorous that makes the Silly Symphonies universally beloved.

The possibilities of dancing on the screen have only begun to open up. The Ballets Russes in films could reach small towns that the touring company cannot include in its itinerary. The technique of ballet performance could be exemplified, both as educational—an illustrated dictionary of dance terms—and as entertainment features, with asides in close-up, minutely commenting on the intricate details of performance. For example, an *entrechat six*, executed by Massine perhaps, or a series of *jouettés* by a ballerina would forever stamp upon the mind an appreciation of the technique of ballet that would enrich the popular enjoyment of stage performances.

Every artist of the dance world should have a film record of his work. Such a record would help to a clearer understanding of Martha Graham's ideas, abstruse to the uninitiated. Such films in circulation would bring the dance closer to the public.

And the next step is television, which, in beginnings like Adeline Genée's farewell in London, betokens immeasurable potentialities. "Television is bound to come, but now it is in its preliminary stages. Hollywood may teach the world to dance through television," proclaims an RKO Radio News sheet.

Umberto Romano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

CELEBRATING his appointment as instructor in drawing and painting at the Worcester Art Museum School, a large retrospective exhibition of works by Umberto Romano, is being shown at the museum. Drawings, paintings, etchings cover the walls of three spacious galleries, and they give evidence of exceptional productiveness for an artist who has not yet passed his thirtieth birthday.

Umberto Romano received part of his training in America, part in Italy. He is versatile, absorbent, prolific and his works reveal his capacity for receiving ideas, and for making them an ingredient of his own style. They reveal further his facility. All his pictures show planning, logical execution and pat completion; few betray a wavering note, a hint of self-doubt or technical probing. Considering his youth, there is a surprising freedom with the tools of the craft, a certitude in what can be evinced with them. The models strike a pose, the artist strikes an effect. The result is sometimes striking, sometimes glamorous.

Mr. Romano feels a kinship with Renaissance painters. He displays a rather curious admixture of the debonair, the heroic and the ethereal characteristics found in them. The Renaissance painters in Italy had queer mixtures of their own, deriving unintentionally from their Gothic ancestors, and studying diligently the classics. Derivations are fun to trace, but they should be given their due weight. Mr. Romano really leans lightly on his Italian forbears, he belongs in spirit and method to this era. And if comparisons are desired, one might mention names such as Eugene Speicher, Leon Kroll and, curiously enough, the verrier effects of Georges Rouault, contemporary French romantic. Once again youth is forgiven abundant variations of tendency.

* * *

In this exhibition one may pursue the artist's accomplishment on an evolutionary line. There are some large portraits in which the models are seen in repose. They are painted within stylized limits, simplified and definite. The clean edges and polished surfaces and marked simplification encourage the poster effect, even the colors looks as though they were the result of a mechanical process, the flesh tints are of low brownish value, as though it were outside the power of the artist to heighten them somewhat. These pictures, we take it, are early, although they are not dated. Umberto Romano displays a forcefulness which is present in all his work. He may have been taken in for a while by slogans recommending the solids, and by the temporary vogue for dark ominous tones.

The canvases we select as the later ones show many changes. They ease up, acquire texture, soften, relax; the colors grow more mellow, paler more gracious. The squarish, heroic trait disappears and the models grow more human. The fruits and flowers, the terrain and the trees benefit enormously by this release from austere plainness. The atmosphere, clear as a vacuum in the former works, fills up with light and particles. The American brand of the idyllic is being created. What a joy to have those dark shadows washed away; how stuffy and intrusive they seem compared with the clear color design. Released from the bondage to shadow, an artist, at 30, can go far.

* * *

A few portraits display that this artist can lapse into the matter-of-fact, photographic portrayal. All the devices of design and ornament, the imaginative flights, the fanciful touches vanish entirely. It is difficult to believe the same artist did all the portraits in the exhibition.

Retrospective exhibitions — when the artist is 30—are somewhat dangerous. At that age most painters are on the threshold and they consider their work up-to-date so much experiment. It is unfair to judge an artist by everything shown at this stage.

Umberto Romano as a teacher will be interesting to watch. His own talent cannot be shared, but no doubt he will engender in students a taste for many styles and many masters. His indefatigability is worth emulating in an age when students seek short cuts to accomplishment.

DOROTHY ADLOW

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Samuel Choate's Sculpture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sculpture by Samuel Choate, on view at the Durand-Ruel galleries until Dec. 1, attains to that balance between realism and style that is all too uncommon nowadays. Many persons have acquired style in art—often a synthesis of other artists' styles—before they have anything of their own to say. Not so Mr. Choate. He can go to Africa and bring back interpretations of the native types that respect the originals. You will find no distortion for distortion's sake in his work.

Sufficient for him to come to a full understanding of his subjects, and his approach is along the one sure way of accomplished craftsmanship. Mr. Choate understands what he is about so well that he can give you the externals with precision wherever surfaces have meaning. But he doesn't copy insignificant passages. He searches out the characterizing lines, the essentializing planes, and perpetuates them with a sensitive feeling for palpitant volumes. Achieving this, he attains to the living play of light and shade that is always hall-mark of the sculptor who is no slave to the calipers.

Mr. Choate ponders a subject until he sees it as a unified gesture, a gesture that is a whole comprised of many related parts. His appropriateness of handling extends to the individual qualities of his medium—marble, bronze, onyx, plaster, limestone, alabaster. He finds his pictorial details within the large constituent parts of his masses, and does not impose arbitrary decorative elements upon them.

E. C. S.

The thirty-fifth concert in the Eastman School of Music American Composers Series will be given on the evening of Dec. 6, in the Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra will be directed by Dr. Howard Hanson. Allison MacKown will play the solo part of a new set of variations for cello and orchestra by Marjorie Truelove MacKown. First American performance will be given Timothy Spelman's "Pervigilum Veneris," for chorus and orchestra. Another number to be performed for the first time in the United States is Herbert Inch's "To Sylvanus," one of the compositions written while the composer occupied the Prix de Rome Fellowship. A fourth number will be Dr. Hanson's "Merry Mount" Suite.

"Margaret Roper, Daughter of Sir Thomas More," by Antonio More, an item in the Walters Collection recently placed on view in Baltimore, Md. A Review of the exhibition was published in these Columns on Nov. 3

Sibelius and Mr. Heifetz

By L. A. Sloper

JASCHA HEIFETZ played the Sibelius Violin Concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the first concert of its sixth pair, in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Nov. 23. It was said to be the first time Mr. Heifetz had employed this vehicle in public.

The Sibelius Concerto was familiar enough to Boston audiences, having been played three times by Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the orchestra, under Dr. Koussevitzky, and twice previously by Maud Powell, under Karl Muck and Max Fiedler. It is not unfair to earlier interpreters to say that this composition probably had never been played before with the clarity of enunciation which Mr. Heifetz gave to it. The concerto, as everybody knows, presents extreme difficulties to the soloist. These difficulties can be negotiated by many violinists, no doubt, but by no other, I should say, with the easy mastery of Mr. Heifetz. For once, one felt, one heard all the notes, and in precisely their right places, with complete rhythmic accuracy and polished musical expression.

But is that, you may ask, the whole art of violin playing? Is there not a question also of entering into the creative mind of the composer and expressing unmistakably his musical individuality? There were indeed listeners at this concert who raised these questions, who protested that the performance of Mr. Heifetz was perfect, but it was not Sibelius. And it certainly is true that we have heard performances of this concerto which conveyed more vividly that individual sense of northern-ness which is supposed to be peculiar to this composer. It is also true that in conveying this sense a violinist tends to sacrifice purity of line and clarity of articulation.

Now it is more than doubtful if the violinist lives who combines the technical facility of Mr. Heifetz with the geographically sympathetic fire of, say, Mr. Burgin. The question, then, seems to come to this: Which is more important, in Sibelius, clarity or passion? One would like both, but one can't have both, it appears, at the same time. Superficially, it may seem that an Apollonian artist is here trying vainly to mate with a Dionysian composer. But it is hardly accurate to describe Sibelius as Dionysian, for if his music is marked by deep emotional power, it is also notable for its intellectuality. And Mr. Heifetz, though an aristocrat of art, has his warmths too, even though they be not the warmths of northern fires. Let us be grateful to Mr. Heifetz for lending his masterly talents to the task of clarifying the score for us. And to Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra for their fine support.

At this concert Henry Eichheim, distinguished American composer, conducted his work called "Bali," companion piece to the "Java" which was heard in Boston several years ago, which likewise resulted from the composer's travels in the East. Some of the material of "Bali" Mr. Eichheim used also in the violin sonata which he dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and which was played at the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival in September. This material consists of native themes treated, in both instances, in western manner. But the chief interest of "Bali" resides perhaps in the employment of several native Balinese instruments, which add an exotic color to Mr. Eichheim's orchestration.

The program closed with a magnificent performance of "Zarathustra," one of those works of Richard Strauss which rouse alternately admiration and distress. How could the same man write such superb music and such banal music, and put it indiscriminately into one score? It is hard to forgive him, but it is impossible to resist him when he is at his best.

Philadelphia Prints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition of prints by Philadelphia artists, now on view at the Print Club, brings sudden and unexpected honor to 17-year-old Arthur Bloch Jr. through the award of the Print Club prize to his aquatint, "Southern Exposure," the first print he has ever sent to an exhibition.

For two years young Bloch worked with Raphael Sabatini, studying various phases of painting, but for the past two years he has been a pupil of Earl Horter.

"Southern Exposure" is distinctly Horteresque in treatment, and is unusually able for the work of a comparatively inexperienced printmaker. It is, however, in competition with many examples of work by artists who are not only masters of their medium, but who have been accorded honors throughout the country.

Take, for example, 'iBaer-Carnera," a prize fight lithograph by Robert Riggs, recently accorded, with "On the Lot," a circus print also shown at the Print Club, the Joseph Pennell medal for achievement in illustration and the graphic arts at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Just a few weeks ago Mr. Riggs won the championship prize at the Print Club itself for another circus composition in an exhibition that brought together prize-winning and honor prints from all parts of the United States.

* * *

While it is doubtless true that the Riggs technique owes much to George Bellows, it is equally true that the Horter flavor is uppermost in the excellent aquatint by young Bloch.

"Baer-Carnera" scored an honorable mention in the Print Club's current annual, as did "One Gloucester Night," a lithograph by Earle Miller, and "Man with Guitar," an etching and aquatint by Angelo Pinto.

The annual is, in fact, shot through with surprises, one of the most significant, from the standpoint of an individual career, coming from Theo White, who has recently returned from seven weeks of drawing and print making at Boulder Dam.

Mr. White, now holding a one-man exhibition of his southwestern impressions at the Warwick Galleries here, has discovered within himself a brand new art personality. Several years ago he was producing lithographs of landmarks, feeble in draftsmanship and lacking compositional punch. The American southwest reformed him, turning him round so completely that he has emerged with a directness and simplicity of vision that give structure to shapes.

* * *

Many of his impressions of Boulder Dam verge upon the abstract. Let Mr. White tell his own story: "It was evident," he says, "that no amount of realistic detail could give the feeling of this gigantic operation, and I wanted to put on paper my own reaction to that implacable dam. I wanted to draw its enormous inertia, callousness and cruelty."

It is, therefore, the impersonal geometrization of forms that gives to the Boulder Dam series its conviction of strength. What matters most however, is the obvious effect exerted upon this young artist's point of view by his clash with western perspectives. He can never return to the average meanderings of mind and hand that characterized his previous exhibitions.

Accepting what Boulder Dam taught him, Mr. White turned his newly primed vision upon mountains and churches in the vicinity. Especially in his mountain compositions does he capture a sense of impersonal rhythms, removed from any touch with living things. Bare, yet rhythmic in flow, the land forms develop a tempo that is characteristic of their particular locale, and eloquent of new strength in the art of Theo White.

D. G.

The Last of the Millionaires

By Harold Hobson

London

RENE CLAIR'S latest film, "Le Dernier Milliardaire," shown in London with English subtitles and an English commentary spoken by Mr. Carleton Hobbs, is a satire on high finance, politics and dictators. It is cast in the ancient and honorable mold of knockabout comedy, and has none of that rhythmic grace and subtlety commonly associated with the work of M. Clair It has several moments of inspiration, and is at times exceedingly funny, but on the whole it lacks driving force, is too obvious in the points it laboriously makes and is far too long.

Casinario is a small luxury state which depends for its prosperity upon the tourist trade. Hard hit by the world economic depression, it decides to float a loan of 3,000,000 francs, which it hopes to get subscribed by its richest citizen, M. Banco. In return for his generosity, Banco expects to marry the Princess Isabella, who—need we say?—is in love with the handsome conductor of the palace orchestra. Banco contrives to get himself made dictator by the simple process of announcing his assumption of that office in a speech to the people delivered from the royal balcony. Soon afterwards he loses his reason, and inaugurates his dictatorship by such measures as that all chairs shall be destroyed, all bearded men shall wear shorts and the palace orchestra shall play a different tune every time he passes them. Since the only tune the orchestra knows is the national anthem, this decree presents many difficulties. After a great deal more of this pantomimic fooling, Banco returns to his senses, discovers that his bank is ruined and cannot pay over the required money, marries the queen, and retires on a small pension.

In no other artistic medium is the satirist so welcome as on the screen. By contrast with the treacly sentimentality that informs a high proportion of the cinema's output, the detached and critical outlook of the satirist is singularly refreshing. Even so, one doubts whether M. Clair's satire is a very rewarding form of art. It is, paradoxically, insufficiently bitter. M. Clair finds everybody and everything mildly funny and ridiculous, and that is all. There is no passion, nothing biting, in his work. He looks on at the world, and does not like it; but he gives no hint as to what kind of world he would like.

It is this generally negative aspect of the film that throws into high relief the excellent episode of M. Banco's stout and self-satisfied English detective, Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown keeps watch outside Banco's door. Instantly he falls into a deep and innocent slumber. While he is sleeping M. Banco is attacked by two gangs of incompetent assailants, who smash chairs and fire off pistols within a couple of yards of Mr. Brown. But is Brown awakened? Not he. Not until the last of the company has moved off, and an entirely fresh set of characters arrived on the scene, does he end his peaceful dreams. But when he does wake his self-possession is superb. He walks around with the majestic tread, and gives orders with the supreme sang-froid, of one who has acquitted himself with glory and honor. One laughs at Mr. Brown, but with a sneaking respect for a man who can thus confidently keep his form whilst making a fool of himself. Here at last is something positive as well as ridiculous. It is magnificent, even if it is not detection.

Sybil Thorndike's Acting

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

NEW plays are offered in such variety in these modern times that playgoers have almost lost sight of one of the chief pleasures that the theater has to offer. We have nearly ceased to enjoy the way the thing is done because we are so interested in the fresh thing that is being done. Few people nowadays see a play for the second time. Nineteenth-century playgoers often saw familiar dramas. Again and again they went to see their favorite players in repertory. Appreciation of acting ran high. Having seen Hamlet played by a dozen or more actors, a playgoer became something of a connoisseur in the fine points of characterization, and in differences of interpretation.

With the shift of interest from the player to the play something has been lost in acting. Plays are now often cast according to types rather than for versatile acting ability, with the player repeating for years essentially the same performance in a variety of plays. Without the incentive to develop fullness of approach to his task, the actor's work becomes narrower and narrower in its groove. Mannerisms become noticeable, a sure result of continually expressing character in terms of his personality, almost unaltered by the resources of acting. For this is what type casting tends toward.

* * *

Something of uncommon pleasure, then, awaits audiences at "The Distaff Side," in which Dame Sybil Thorndike is appearing at the Booth Theater. Here is a complete actress manifesting supple authority in every syllable she utters, in every smallest physical movement. At all times she is engaged in revealing the character of the middle-aged English mother she is playing. Never does she resort to trick vocalisms of the sort that some actresses affect in an effort to seem charming, yet never ceases to exert an intelligent and warm graciousness. There is no clipping of words, no slurring of sounds, as a means of presenting a British matron; but the full, round tone of speech that would be good the world over among English-speaking people.

Behind her fullness of means lies a long history of Shakespearean and other classic parts that are ridiculous when presented mincingly in talk and movement. To her acting in Greek plays must surely be due her delight in length of line. In this modern British play Dame Sybil wears gowns that touch the floor and must be held up when she walks. Her vocal line, like that of her gowns, has that sustained, unbroken quality that can only be called continuity. Even in the brief, broken speeches of modern stage dialogue her breath control is manifest. You'll never catch her breathing audibly, unless she wishes to use the sound of a gasp. Short-winded players gasp meaningiessly because they do not know how to breathe.

* * *

She knows how to walk in character, how to express emotion and thought in every bit of business, in every movement of the hands. She sees that attention is focused on the one who is talking, bringing attention back to herself by many neat sorts of natural means. For emphasis upon her own plot lines she gives full face to the audience.

Dame Sybil's mouth and eyes change shape in response to the emotional pressure of the moment. She listens with her eyes, her mouth, her head, her whole body. She has many sorts of laughs, always reflecting the momentary mood of the emotion expressed, veiled or hidden. She even laughs with her shoulders. She can say one thing and mean another, conveying both, putting always a living person before our eyes in terms of the play's personage.

The Juilliard School of Music announces its annual competition for the publication of new orchestral works by American composers. The school will select a work and pay for its publication. The composer will receive royalties and fees from the sale or performance of his work.

Three Orchestras in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York.

WHAT with visits from the Boston and the Philadelphia Orchestras and Werner Janssen's concluding concerts with the Philharmonic-Symphony, Carnegie Hall these days has been a continual center of tonal excitement. For the season's first New York concerts by the Boston Symphony Dr. Koussevitzky stuck to the conventional, with the one important exception of Ravel's Piano Concerto for the left hand, a "first time in New York," which served to introduce here the famous one-armed pianist Paul Wittgenstein of Vienna. Thus, the program of Nov. 15 was confined to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," in the arrangement for orchestra by Ravel, and the program of Nov. 17 offered besides the novelty Mozart's Symphony in G minor and César Franck's Symphony.

Unfortunately, such playing as the Bostonians gave us has not yet become a convention. For instance, as sheer orchestral execution the performance of the "Eroica" was one of the most brillant achievements ever heard here (or, for that matter, elsewhere), nor was the Moussorgsky-Ravel series in the slightest degree inferior. And at the matinée the Andante of the Mozart symphony was an example of vitalized perfection. Here the interpretation disarmed criticism, just as the execution did. But in the "Eroica" one hearer, at least, found both the "Funeral March" and the Scherzo less impressive than they have been in some performances which technically moved on a lower plane. On the other hand, the variations of the Finale were a marvel of finely adjusted shading and contrasts, and likewise were thrillingly cumulative.

Of course, a pianist without one arm is by no means unprecedented, yet has there ever been such another one-armed pianist as Mr. Wittgenstein? His amazing virtuosity absolutely carried the audience away, and his excellent and controlled musicianship was a constant source of satisfaction to exacting listeners.

* * *

Werner Janssen's Philharmonic-Symphony programs from No. 14 to 18 were again laden with the completely new, side by side with the merely more or less unfamiliar. One was very glad that at the Saturday and Sunday concerts Mr. Janssen elected to make good his fame as a Sibelius specialist by conducting in stirring fashion the truly superb Fifth Symphony of the Finnish master. On Wednesday and Friday the position later held by the Sibelius work had been allotted to Max Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Merry Theme by J. A. Hiller." Mr. Janssen led the Philharmonic-Symphony cohorts through the Regerian labyrinth with unmistakable relish. The fact remains, though, that New York has never yet taken very kindly to Max Reger.

Of the other pieces brought forward in the course of these four concerts the best worth while was the oldest, being none other than the stately Overture from Handel's "Royal Fireworks" suite, as transcribed by Sir Hamilton Harty. The late Henry F. Gilbert's symphonic prologue to Synge's play, "Riders to the Sea," sounded curiously inadequate as a commentary on that haunting poetic tragedy, nor did "Georgica," three folk pieces for orchestra by Werner Egk, a young Bavarian composer, whose name was quite unknown to most of us, seem to be especially valuable acquaintances. These "musical equivalents" of Virgil's "Georgics" had never been done in America. There was also a "first time in New York" in a "Chorale for String Orchestra" by the American composer, Roy Harris, and a first time by the Philharmonic-Symphony in Gasco's "Buffalmacco: Preludio Giocoso," of which the former apparently found the greater favor, with its brave ambition to be Americanly Bachian

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The unique program of them all, however, was the gift of Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra on Nov. 20. New to our public was everything listed except Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," and "everything" comprised a "Santa Fé Trail" Symphony by Harl McDonald, a white American, born in the Colorado Rockies, who teaches composition at the University of Pennsylvania; "Chapultepec" by Manuel M. Ponce, a Mexican Indian, who now directs the Mexican National Conservatory, and a "Negro Folk Symphony" by William L. Dawson, a native of Alabama, of Negro race, who for several years played trombone in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and since has become head of the Music School of Tuskegee Institute. Here was a singularly striking tableau of the North American music of the moment.

Señor Ponce's inspiration in "Chapultepec" was the magnificance of the woods around the historic castle. Of the three "symphonic sketches" that make the work the first is a matutinal picture of the woods in springtime; the second, a nocturne of romantic character. The third includes both a "Song," based on an ancient Mexican Indian melody, and a "Dance," based on an exotic scale and worked up to what the composer intends as a frenzied pitch.

Mr. McDonald in his symphony has in mind the migration from the East over the Santa Fé Trail, the encounter with Mexican civilization in the Southwest, and the interaction of the two elements. Apart from inevitable Spanish touches, the American, Mr. McDonald, here derives largely from the modern Russians.

Mr. Dawson's symphony, like Mr. McDonald's, is in three movements, entitled respectively "The Bond of Africa," "Hope in the Night" and "O Lem-me Shine!" The composer has made telling use of well-chosen Negro melodies, and this rich thematic material, together with skillful and sonorous orchestration, gives his work an immediate and powerful appeal. The audience burst out with a spontaneous ovation after the second movement, and at the end of the symphony it gave Mr. Dawson no choice but to bow his acknowledgments again and again.

The performance of the entire program was of the first order. It must be highly gratifying to Mr. McDonald and Mr. Dawson to hear their works set before the world with such utter mastery by Mr. Stokowski and the Philadelphians.

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Public or Private Policy on Housing Faces President

Ickes and Moffett Differ Widely on Government's Soundest Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—President Roosevelt was looked to today as the man who must reconcile the widespread controversy as to whether the job of pulling spending power back to normal should be entrusted primarily to private or public construction.

This difference of opinion has taken dramatic form within the President's own circle of advisers, with Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, on the Left, urging further entrance of Government into the housing field, and James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, retorting with a plea for and private investments.

Mr. Ickes and Mr. Moffett were called to the White House today to see if they could compose their differences, but there was a distinct possibility that they might make a special trip down to Warm Springs to talk the matter over with the President.

Ickes Opposes Delay

Mr. Ickes brought the controversy into the open when he announced that he had recommended to the President a huge government-financed, low-cost housing program to furnish homes for the poor and middle classes at low interest rates.

He explained that he is anxious to see a resumption of private enterprise in the field of housing, but added, "We can't sit around waiting for private capital to come in."

As an alternative Mr. Ickes proposes that the Government reduce interest rates to 3 per cent; that labor be induced to drop its union wage scales on construction and that manufacturers do the same with prices of materials.

Moffett for Co-ordination

Mr. Moffett says Mr. Ickes's program would wreck the present mortgage situation and instead of bringing out $21,000,000,000 now tied up in mortgages would drive it into hiding.

No complaints have come to him of building and labor costs being too high, Mr. Moffett said, pointing out that they are still under the 1926 level. At the outset of the housing program it was proposed that "bargain rates" be established to lure people into borrowing and building, but the Administration finally decided to leave this matter to the local communities.

Co-ordination of all housing activities in the Federal Housing Administration was advocated by Mr. Moffett, as he pointed to the necessity of some office where public and private housing programs could be dovetailed, so one might not nullify the other.

Textile Issues Are Fought Out

(Continued from Page 1)

the main been satisfied with local conditions.

Although Southbridge and Ludlow are the only mill towns with men out on strike, the turbulence here is anxiously watched by state officials as an evidence of possible wide-spread labor disturbances throughout southwestern Massachusetts.

Having won many of their points in the national strike, United Textile Workers of America are alleged to be following up their advantage with a drive to unionize small communities that set up competitive hazards for industry in the large unionized centers.

Union Shop Demand

Interviewed in Southbridge, today, Miss Jean Gauthier, local strike leader, placed heavy emphasis on the demands of workers for a "union shop." She listed the planks of the workers' platform in the order of their importance as follows:

1. A union shop.
2. Equalization of work hours.
3. A 40-hour week.
4. Wage increases.

However, R. G. Walker, treasurer of the Hamilton company, declared that the hours and wages of local workers compared favorably with the average throughout New England.

Amplifying labor's charges that the Hamilton company had rehired several hundred workers who had no previous connection with the plant, Miss Gauthier declared that many workers were being imported from other parts of the State to take the jobs of local citizens. Some of the new help, she said, was not even familiar with textile operations.

On the other hand, Mr. Walker affirmed that workers were being rehired from the community's unemployed as fast as business picked up.

Rallying Point

Labor's main rallying point is that workers should be rehired by the company "in bloc." Such action, according to the company treasurer, is impossible since there is not enough work to employ more than one-half of the plant's full-time quota of 1200 employees.

The treasurer further declared that the company would leave Southbridge before agreeing to a closed shop.

A state arbitration board has made little progress in the last few conferences. Although the threat of the company to quit the town is taken lightly by labor, due to the heavy textile investments here, state labor authorities were inclined to view the threat quite seriously.

One official compared the disorder in local textiles with that which has seriously impaired the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts. The determination of labor to expand organization into rural communities is being met by an equal determination on the part of industrialists to move away from unionized territory when conditions become too hot for them.

Thus are textile conflicts in southwestern Massachusetts interpreted by state labor officials, not as local problems, but as problems that affect New England's entire industrial structure.

Japan Announces It Will Conclude 1922 Naval Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

chance of war should be reduced and the financial burdens upon the people should be lessened."

Would Cut Navies

The cost of a modern battleship, he pointed out, is about $80,000,000—although, with prices so much lower in Japan, this cost would be halved approximately in his country.

In reducing its naval strength Japan is prepared, he said, "to go down as far as the general situation in the world permits, in juxtaposition with the United States and Great Britain.

"If all of us make such drastic reduction," he said, "we will approach the day when we can reduce our respective navies to the police standard."

In terms of tonnage the Japanese proposal for the reduction of its own navy involves the scrapping of 250,000 tons of capital ships and 70,000 tons in aircraft carriers. In addition it is prepared to drop some tonnage in the 8-inch gun cruiser class. Its total tonnage at present is 800,000.

"Japan and the United States are not competitors in the economic field," said the Ambassador. "Both of our countries are endowed with entirely different resources. Our products are altogether complementary and our Pacific trade is remarkably well balanced.

"It is the good fortune of our two countries that we have between us no major questions, either political or economic, that are not susceptible of amicable solution. It appears that our two nations are heaven-ordained to be mutually beneficial and ever to be the co-guardians of the peace of the Pacific."

The major part of the address was devoted to a description of the development of Manchukuo, the building of railways with streamlined air-condition equipment, the construction of new roads and the erection of factories.

Among many examples of modern methods which are being introduced the Ambassador referred to the fact that the sewerage system of the new city of Hsinking had been the first important detail to be built. Describing the methods used in selling real estate in the city he said:

"In the apportionment of land for residential purposes a novel but very reasonable plan has been adopted in Hsinking. A man is allowed to purchase not more than 2000 tsubo, or one and a third acres, for his personal use. Moreover, if he does not build his house within two years, he has to give it up at the prevailing price.

"This method has been adopted to forestall the intrusion of speculators, to prevent a person from owning too large an estate and to accelerate the construction of houses. It appears to be satisfactorily working."

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

A husband and wife are holding forth at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square with a joint exhibition. Albert Herter specializes in portraits of people, Adele Herter portrays flowers. Occasionally the husband turns to the floral subject matter, too.

Mr. Herter has had many interesting and famed models. It is more important that the painter capture the qualifying characteristics of a lady of note, a renowned sportsman or a successful merchant than that he fuss about with elements of design which might in themselves recommend his canvases. Mr. Herter as portraitist is a reporter. When he paints flowers there is greater strength in handling, an obvious vivaciousness and a certain abandon.

Mrs. Herter's blooms are painted with a delicate hand. White flowers especially attract her fancy, and the visitor feels aware of a certain sobriety in her depictions of white calla lilies, white petunias, white roses, white hyacinths and narcissi. The veiled visualization is preferable to the sharply defined. We wonder sometimes whether such fragile, poetic portrayal is not better suited to the freedom of a wall design, to a spread of silken fabric. The frame seems an excessive inclosure.

At the same gallery there are some medallions made of colored glass by J. P. Hussar. In larger dimension, stained glass makes a very different impression. These small episodes separately depicted hold the interest for the light which passes through them in terms of glittering color. They are compact, self-contained, portable. They make it possible for people to bring this old craft into their homes.

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Illustrations of a number of books for children may be seen at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street.

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TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
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LUX for Silks and woolens — Dish washing — Family washing — Shampooing — Floors and walls — Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Lew Adler Says:
Our clothing is recognized for quality and correctness—insuring exclusive patterns.
LEW ADLER
113 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR ALL
Visit Our Toy Basement
Burden, Smith & Co.

J. B. McDANIEL
Watch Repairing
With S. L. Orr Jewelry Co.
Hotel Dempsey Building

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charles J. Barr
25 years' experience in high-grade watch repairing.
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SOUTH TRYON STREET

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5101
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

SWITZERLAND, ENGADINE — A 7-roomed apartment, well furnished, to let; beautiful view; near good golf links; also possibly two smaller apartments. Apply J. GORT-CHRIST, Samaden, near St. Moritz, Switzerland.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS by Englishwoman, experienced teacher. Easy method, moderate price. E. M. Mylius, 36 Ave. du Léman, Lausanne, Switz.

ENGLISH LESSONS—Moderate terms. Apply to MLLE. IDA WALTER, Chemin des Grands Pins 10, Neuchâtel.

PARIS.—Mademoiselle Maud Kessler, 4 rue Say. Teaches French (conversation, phonetics, etc.). Also Music, Rhythmic Dancing, Plastic Drawing.

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

NEAR LONDON—Required in January, assistant mistress to help with teaching of French and German in girls' school; French nationality desirable; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2492, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent — Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

"JOSI"—GLOVES
St. Kongensgade 15, Copenhagen
Tel. Plae 462y
We make your gloves to suit your personal individuality.

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
SREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books on
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel. Views of Egypt and Water Colours. Genuine Antiques and Scarabs. Stamps for Collectors.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56. Speisez., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster, Mässige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

FRANKFURT a/M.

STRICK-KLEIDUNG
Die schönsten Modelle im deutschen Fachgeschäft
Höglmayr & Bonitz
FRANKFURT a.M. STEINWEG 12
KNITWEAR

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG - LÜDGEN
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatser v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71. Tf. 75a. Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
Telephone 41830 *Deliveries*

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

a TWILFIT GARMENT
as a Christmas Gift this year
Twilfit's elegant Underwear, Stockings and Gloves are Christmas Gifts that every lady is delighted to get. Packed in beautiful Gift Boxes.
Twilfit
Nybrogat. 11; Götgat. 53; Sveaväg. 86

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

DEN BLAAUWEN GEBRS.
Zeeuwsch Brood and Beschuit and Banket Bakkery. Confectionery Kerstkransen—Weinschtstollen, Harten and Hammen and Cakes.
Lübeckstraat 39 Tel. 337436

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Horlogerie, Bijouterie soignée
Reparation soignée
H. LEU
Präzission-Uhrmacher
von La Chaux-de-Fonds
Güterstrasse 207b Tell Platz.
(WATCHMAKER)

GANTS
pour Dames et Messieurs
CRAVATES
B. RUEFLI
FREIESTRASSE 72 (GLOVES)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

"Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms. Parties received. Moderate terms.

STATIONERY SHOP
J. Morgenthaler
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Post Cards of Christian Science Church

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

COSY, YALA, MOLLI, HISCO
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
A LARGE SELECTION
AU BON MARCHE
SPITALGASSE 3-7, BERNE

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17 Monbijoustrasse

GROCERY STORE
COLONIAL WALTHER
All goods of first quality are promptly delivered to your house.
"Ferno" Soap Products—Liebig Products
Opposite Kornhauskeller Tel. 21.089

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

FIRST CLASS AMERICAN RADIOS
RECORDS and APPARATUS
MUSIC HOUSE
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

A. SIMON, Cutler
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632
Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12 Quai des Moulins 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

MODES
ROSEMARY
L. Oechslin, 4 Rue Verdaine

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

EBA MAISON SPECIALISTE pour ROBES and ENSEMBLES JERSEY
Modèles de Paris and Vienne
4 Rue Michel Chauvet

A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
FLORIST DECORATEUR
14 Cours de Rive

LAUSANNE

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

PRINTING HOUSE
TH. KOHLER
All Kinds of Printing
MADELEINE 7, RIPONNE 4
TEL. 33.571

TAPIS D'ORIENT VERITABLES
Real Oriental Rugs
O. R. MARSENS
4 Rue du Lion d'Or Tel. 32.266

ST. GALLEN

BOOKS
of all kinds
Apply for particulars
FEHR Bookseller
SCHMIDGASSE 16

Drug Store
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18
Soaps, Eau de Cologne

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

ZURICH

Chemiserie G. Werren
Zürich 7
Plattenstrasse 50 Tel. 44.543
wird sich freuen Sie bedienen zu dürfen. Herren und Damenwäsche. Socken, Cravatten (Underwear).

BÜRO-BEDARF
city PAPETERIE
Stationery, Business Books
Printed Matter
JETZT SCHMIDHOF
Löwenstrasse 2

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Postaloxxidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX
Marie Rehm
Forchstrasse 120, ZURICH 7
beim Hammerstein
Telephon Hottingen 3427
MERCERIE-BONNETERIE
TRICOTAGEN (Drapery)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

Parfumerie Schindler
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first-class makes.
Everything for Beauty Culture.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser.

Einrahmungen
W. HILTPOLD
Forchstr. 14 Tel. 20775
Fountain Pens
Stationery, Office Supplies

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa's
SMARTEST STORES
MEN!... (of Cape Town)
Let your next Summer Suit be tailored by
HECTOR POWE
of Regent St., London

The Sole South African Agents are CLEGHORNS MAN'S SHOP

Branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, also trading as Blinmans, Johannesburg.

Visit Cleghorns Cafe

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Shorthand
Typewriting
Duplicating
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3033

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

Young's Provision Stores (Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
POST TOASTIES

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality:—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 83 FIELD STREET

"TALANA" *Florist*
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality.
Kirchhoff's Seeds for Sale.
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 828.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127, 341 West Street.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
LIMITED
TIMBER and JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with Timber, Joinery and General Building Material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
We Stock: Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
8-12 PINE STREET, EAST Ph. Cen. 2263

LOWTHERS BREAD
78, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
857 WEST STREET PHONE 847

FISH .. POULTRY .. GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

Maddison's Fruit & Produce Co.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Stall 18, Market Hall
Government and Municipal Contractors
Country Orders a Speciality
Bananas Packed for Export

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
Irons, Kettles, Heaters, etc.

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Ward & Talmons
For Value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. Smith & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street
Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add. Smithbat

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/4

HENWOODS
Are Good to You
HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
Also SPRINGS and PRETORIA

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
Phone 33-6844
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Reliable
POPLIN SHIRTS
Neat Stripes in
Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6
CROWN-ALL HATS
Super Quality 19/6 Smart Colours 27/6
HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

HANSFORD and HANDSFORD
Limited
TIMBER and JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa, with timber, Joinery and general building material for the past, 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK:
Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
Corner Webber and Loveday Streets
Phone 33-7178

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

BOOT REPAIRS
Best Materials
Personal Supervision
HINDS, 54 ELOFF ST.

FAIRHAVEN
"Your Comfort our Consideration"
7 minutes from centre of City
Superior accommodation (full or partial) Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165
Charlton Terrace.

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

TURNER'S GARAGE
Specialising in
New and Second Hand Cars
Oil-Petrol
54 Cavendish Rd., Bellevue

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

The Pietermaritzburg
Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction, Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning OUR SOCIETY.

MACKAY BROTHERS & McMAHON Ltd.
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
ATWATER KENT RADIO
180 Church Street Phone 2570

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 Church Street Tel. 2018

PORT ELIZABETH

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth
Bloemfontein Box 583, East London Box 62
Pretoria Box 887
The Northern Assurance Company Limited
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

B. C. B. Stones (Pty.) Ltd.
Pretoria's Popular Shopping Hub
You are cordially invited to visit our new Fabric Hall
P. O. Box 1072 Telephones 5174-5
TOM BECKETT
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
Church Street.
The right place for good boots, shoes and men's outfitting.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr B. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone MT135 Estimates Free

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley—BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGOOD SHOES
Phone B 4480—After 7 P. M., M 2302

LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 ADELAIDE STREET, BRISBANE
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

GEELONG

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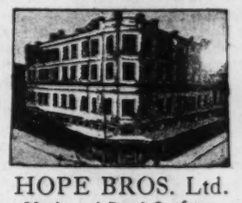

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Order of Business Is Chart To Keep Business Meeting On Parliamentary Highway

If Organization Gets Off on Detour, Any Member Has Right to Demand That Regular Route Be Followed—Orders of the Day

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Twelfth of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE lowest in rank of the privileged motions is the call for the orders of the day (see chart in Article XI).

A meeting of an assembly might be likened to a party of people who have gathered to take a trip in a bus. The journey takes them over an established, well-paved route with regular stops. If, through accident or in an attempted short cut, the driver should take an unauthorized detour, it is the privilege of any passenger to demand that the regular route be followed.

The road map, as it were, of a deliberative assembly is its Order of Business. This is a plan or program prescribing the order in which business shall be considered. A society may adopt as part of its by-laws or rules of order a special order of business for its meetings. If it does not, the order of business which is set down in the parliamentary authority adopted in its by-laws shall be followed.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
Order of Business Should Be Followed.

The following is the usual order of business in parliamentary gatherings, as set forth in Robert's Rules of Order:

1. **Reading of the minutes** of the previous meeting and their approval. This is naturally first. It shows where the previous meeting left off and what was done.

2. **Reports of Officers, Boards, and Standing Committees** (in the order named). The report of the Secretary (Corresponding Secretary if there is one) includes reading the correspondence. It is proper for the meeting to take any action that is necessary at the time a report is made. Thus, if a letter requires action, it is decided at the time the letter is read.

3. **Reports of Special Committees.** This brings up matters which have been referred to a special committee for investigation and report.

4. **Special Orders.** Here is brought up any subject which has been postponed to this meeting and *made a special order*. This means that it has been given the *right of way* over all other business except the reports. To make a special order of a subject requires a two-thirds vote, since it suspends the ordinary order of business previously adopted.

Another way to make a special order is to adopt a program for a meeting, which assigns a certain subject to a certain hour.

5. **Unfinished Business.** At this point is brought up any questions left undecided by adjournment of the previous meeting, provided the regular meetings of the organization are as often as quarterly. Unfinished business also includes subjects postponed to this meeting but not made a special order.

6. **New Business.** This is the place to introduce any other business which may properly come before the assembly.

Every meeting may not include all these steps. A special meeting may be restricted to the purposes for which it was called, although unless the by-laws provide otherwise, any question may be introduced at a special meeting after the purpose for which that meeting has been called is disposed of.

* * *

In advance of a meeting the secretary should prepare for the presiding officer an Order of Business, filling in the specific subjects to be brought up at that meeting. For example, under Item No. 2 would be listed the letters to be read and the committees which are to report, and under the other items the exact nature of the business to be presented. This outline is the Orders of the Day.

If the meeting gets "off the road," it is the right of any member to call attention to it and ask that the regular order be followed. This is the Call for the Orders of the Day.

There are two times when a call for the orders of the day would be in order: (1) When the time has come for a *special order* to be taken up and the chair either overlooks it or allows the discussion of other business to continue; (2) if some item of business is introduced at a time when business of that nature is not in order (for example, if a motion that is properly new business is introduced before a question which should come up under unfinished business).

So important is it that a meeting shall follow the established order, that the Call for the Orders of the Day is one of the few motions which can be made at times even when another has the floor. Also, it requires no second and no recognition by the chair.

* * *

It must be realized that the call for the orders of the day, while it has this high privilege of interruption, does not itself oblige the meeting to drop the business before it. However, the chairman must either state the proper business or take a vote to decide immediately whether the meeting will take up the regular order or not. It requires a *negative* vote of two-thirds to refuse to take up the regular order. Thus, an affirmative vote of one-third on this call can compel a meeting to cease discussion on a subject which interferes with the regular order of business and take up the business which is proper at that time.

If the Call for the Orders of the Day seems a motion infrequently made, it is not because the average assembly seldom departs from the proper routine, but more probably because such departures are usually permitted by general consent. A single objection requires a vote to determine whether the deviation shall be permitted, unless the proper business is immediately taken up.

(Thirteenth Article: "Some Incidental and Miscellaneous Motions.")

Chemists Catch Two Little Molecules In Act of Turning Sun's Rays Into Food

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov 24 (AP)—Two newly-discovered molecules, which give a new clue to processes of converting the sun's rays into chemicals, were described Nov 22 before the National Academy of Sciences.

They seemingly play a leading rôle in converting plain, everyday sunlight into the energy of life. These molecules are believed to be "transformers" in the process of life, turning the energy of the sun's light into food that keeps all life going, from humans down to the smallest insects.

There is good evidence that these molecules include chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants, combined with carbon dioxide and a protein-like substance. They were reported to the academy by Dr. O. L. Inman of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

These molecules also represent another step toward the time when the "farm problem" will be solved by abolishing the raising of crops and substituting synthetic foods and other plant products, grown under "artificial suns" far more efficiently than nature can do it. Such a development in the future is conceivable though still remote, said Dr. Inman.

One of the greatest mysteries is how sunlight, combined with carbon dioxide and water, is transformed into the chemicals that make up starches, sugars and cellulose, the products that supply energy for all life. The process is known as "photosynthesis."

It is now known, said Dr. Inman, that plants act like highly sensitive shortwave radio receiving sets, receiving waves of radiation from the sun 250 times as short as the shortest radio waves and converting them into energy.

The new-found molecules, it is believed, absorb these very short waves from the sun in the form of what natural scientists call "quanta" of light, or "packets" of radiation. This energy of light activates the molecules, exciting them to a state of high energy. They then are believed to go through a chemical reaction that releases formaldehyde, which condenses into sugars or carbohydrates, the building stones of many foods.

One reason for trying to find how this complicated process works is to enable natural scientists to perform the job artificially, and literally to improve on nature. They believe that if they can discover how plants convert light into energy they can do it better, for plants are only 1 per cent efficient in performing the task. Artificial light would serve as well as the sun.

Iron, existing in plants, also is believed to play an essential part in the mysterious process. Dr. Inman said. It seems to serve as a catalyst, the scientific word for a substance which has to be present to enable a certain chemical change to take place, but which does not change itself in the process.

Gold Bars Unearthed In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Stories of a mysterious loss of a leather trunk filled with gold bars mined in Davidson County by Roswell A. King, an English mining pioneer in this section, were recalled when Mr. Meade Lopp of this city had found three bars of what apparently was 24 carat gold in a sand bar.

Mr. Lopp reported that he was walking along a small stream, when he saw the end of a bright metallic bar, about half an inch square, sticking out of the sand. He kicked the object and found the bar was about four inches long. Surprised by its color and unusual weight, he dug in the sand and found two other similar bars.

One bar was brought to a jeweler here and it stood the test for high-grade gold. All three weighed 33 troy ounces, worth at current prices more than $1000, it is said. They were placed with a local banker and insurance concern awaiting further developments.

'Village' Holds Landmarks

Many streets in Greenwich Village, New York City, have houses dating from colonial days.

Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Relief

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I SEE by news reports that the demands for relief is greater than ever this winter, an' the Government is goin' to rely more on the states an' communities to assist in the situation. Now I have noticed that the minute I begins pitchin' alfalfa to the herds on winter pasture, why a big part of 'em just hangs around the feedin' grounds bawlin' for more alfalfa an' plumb refuses to go out an' rustle for theirselves no more. I reckon the biggest cause for alarm an' regret is not the billions relief is costin', but the loss of energy an' real independence on the part of so great a parcel of the people.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Amen—When used in solemn ratification of a blessing or benediction, in the sense of "so be it," it is preferably sounded *a'-men'* (both syllables stressed; *a* long, *e* short).

Bel—The name of the Babylonian deity is sounded *Bale* (long *a*).

Chaldeans — *Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Corporeal—First *o* as in orb, second long, *kor-po'-re-al*.

Eleventh—First *e* as in create.

Ezekiel — Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in create).

Height—*Hite*; avoid the *th* ending.

Merodach—Preferably *Me-ro'-dak* (*e* as in create, *o* long, *a* short).

Mesmerism — Each *s* is sounded like *z*. The accent is on the first syllable, but "mesmeric" (*s* also like *z*) is accented on the second syllable.

Michael — The Biblical name has three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el* (long *i*, *a* as in chaotic, *e* short). The common Christian name has two syllables.

Nether — *Neth'-er* (first *e* short, *th* "voiced" as in *then*, second *e* as in maker).

Occultism — The accent is on the second syllable, *o-kul'-tizm* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* and *i* short).

Pharaoh—Preferably *Far'-o* (*a* as in care, *o* long).

Pretence — Preferably *pre-tense'* (first *e* as in create, second short).

Quit (I Cor. 16:13) — Means "acquit, act."

Ravening—Short *a*.

Recesses—In the sense of "clefts; places of seclusion; secret or abstruse parts," the word is stressed preferably on the second syllable.

Revelator — Preferably with principal stress on first syllable, *Rev'-eh-lay-ter* (first *e* short, second clipped-short, *a* long, *e* as in maker; secondary stress on third syllable). Sometimes we wish that a trace of quick-long *o* might be retained in the last syllable—also in "creator."

Scientifically—Six syllables.

Serpentine — End it preferably *-teen*. We never could swallow Webster's old preference for *-tine*.

Slothfulness—Long *o*.

Subject—As noun, the accent is on the first syllable; as verb, on the second. But the second vowel should always be a short *e*. Deliver us from *-jikt!*

Testimony — Secondary stress on third syllable is now recognized; long *o*.

Thence, withstand — *Th* "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Theodicy — Coined in seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the words being combined to designate the "rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately Leibnitz saw evil as a divinely tolerated factor in his concept of "theodicy."

Transference—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

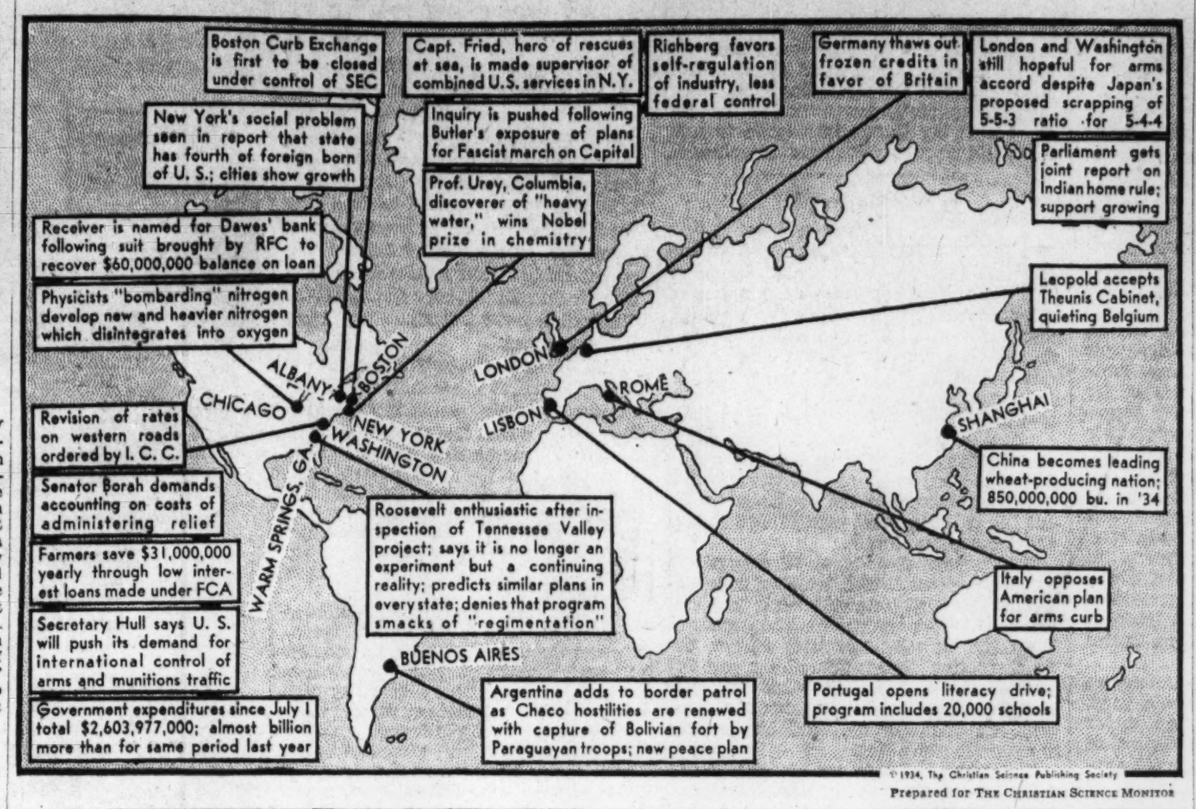
Travailing — According to the new Webster's, *trav'-ale-ing* (first *a* short, second long). The old dictionary called for a quick-long *a* sound in the second syllable, and we like it better.

Truths—Preferably *trooths* (*oo* as in *food*, *th* "voiced").

Wholly—*Hole'-ly*. "Holy" is sounded *ho'-ly*.

Vote on indissoluble—So far, 131 readers have voted; 115 urge immediate acceptance of accent on the third syllable; 14 have mastered the word with stress on the second syllable, and are content to retain it; two are on the fence. Any more votes?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Boston Curb Exchange is first to be closed under control of SEC
Capt. Fried, hero of rescues at sea, is made supervisor of combined U.S. services in N.Y.
Richberg favors self-regulation of industry, less federal control
Germany thaws out frozen credits in favor of Britain
London and Washington still hopeful for arms accord despite Japan's proposed scrapping of 5-5-3 ratio for 5-4-4
New York's social problem seen in report that state has fourth of foreign born of U. S.; cities show growth
Inquiry is pushed following Butler's exposure of plans for Fascist march on Capital
Receiver is named for Dawes' bank following suit brought by RFC to recover $60,000,000 balance on loan
Prof. Urey, Columbia, discoverer of "heavy water," wins Nobel prize in chemistry
Parliament gets joint report on Indian home rule; support growing
Physicists "bombarding" nitrogen develop new and heavier nitrogen which disintegrates into oxygen
Leopold accepts Theunis Cabinet, quieting Belgium
ALBANY
BOSTON
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
ROME
LISBON
SHANGHAI
WARM SPRINGS, GA.
BUENOS AIRES
Revision of rates on western roads ordered by I. C. C.
Senator Borah demands accounting on costs of administering relief
Farmers save $31,000,000 yearly through low interest loans made under FCA
Secretary Hull says U. S. will push its demand for international control of arms and munitions traffic
Government expenditures since July 1 total $2,603,977,000; almost billion more than for same period last year
Roosevelt enthusiastic after inspection of Tennessee Valley project; says it is no longer an experiment but a continuing reality; predicts similar plans in every state; denies that program smacks of "regimentation"
China becomes leading wheat-producing nation; 850,000,000 bu. in '34
Italy opposes American plan for arms curb
Argentina adds to border patrol as Chaco hostilities are renewed with capture of Bolivian fort by Paraguayan troops; new peace plan
Portugal opens literacy drive; program includes 20,000 schools
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lot's Wife

OUR information with regard to Lot's wife is very scanty, not even her name is recorded; but with a few deft strokes, the early Hebrew writer outlines the chief flaws in her character.

On the eve of the destruction of Sodom, the avenging angels pressed Lot and his wife to escape while there was yet time; but still they lingered, and it was not until they were taken by the hand and led out of the city that they would consent to leave (Gen. 19:15f). Thereupon Lot agreed to make his way to Zoar; but his wife was loath to turn her back forever on the flaming "cities of the plain"; "and she became," the record informs us, "a pillar of salt" (verse 26), a statement or tradition which many commentators suppose to have been suggested by one of the curious rocksalt formations still to be seen near the Dead Sea.

In the New Testament the Master refers to this incident, enforcing his demand that there be no turning back with the words: "Remember Lot's wife!" (Luke 17:31f.).

Daily Anecdote

McKinley's Tenderness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT man often possesses singular tenderness of heart and a deep capacity for devotion. Both of these characteristics were frequently illustrated in the life of President McKinley.

When McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, he took a house close by the Capitol grounds so that he need never be far from his invalid wife, to whom he was deeply devoted. Each morning as Governor McKinley entered the Capitol grounds he turned and waved to her who watched him from her window. McKinley would then proceed across the park grounds and distribute the breakfast of breadcrumbs he always brought in his pocket for the friendly little squirrels who came daily to greet him.

As long as McKinley was Governor he never omitted these little tokens of a kind and loving heart.

Remember?

When we used fancy nailheads to adorn the common blunt nail used in hanging pictures? (J. H., Haddon Heights, N. J.)

When an 18-inch waist measure was considered correct for women? (L. P., Santa Barbara, Calif.)

When women wore purses attached to their belts? (Charlotte W., Chicago.)

When we carried 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c paper money? (J. F. P., Yonkers, N. Y.)

"Don't Mind Me"

This May Not Have Been the Original Plan for Looking After Garbage in Yellowstone Park, but Donald G. Benton, St. Louis, Offers the Snapshot as Evidence to the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Things Sweet

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a day when Keturah called unto me to come to Lunch.
And I came in and sat down over against her.
And she said, Give thou thanks unto God.
And I inquired of her, saying, What for?
And she asked of me, saying, Hast thou no faith?
And I said, I have faith, and that is very nearly all. For I see nothing that I might eat, save thee and a pound of Honey.

And she said, I should think that either one of us might justify thee in giving thanks.

And I said, It is even so, and I will do it. For thou and the pound of Honey are about the Same Size and there are other qualities possessed in Common by the two of you.

Now this I said after the manner of men; for all good men do thus jolly up their wives, and the wives pretend not to care for it, but they care.

And Keturah said, Be brief with thy nonsense, and ask God's blessing on the food. For though it be an act of faith, yet shall thy faith bear fruit if thou delay not until the residue of the luncheon burn.

So we bowed our heads, and we gave thanks unto God for each other, and for our Home, and for our Children and for our Friends, and for the Food that I had faith to believe was coming.

Then went Keturah to the Kitchen, and she returned with a Wondrous Corn Cake.

Now the color of it was the color of Pure Gold refined in the fire. And the Odour of it was a Sweet Smell. And the appearance thereof was enough to make the mouth water.

And she cut the Golden Corn Cake, and gave unto me a Great Square of it, an Acre or less in Area. And I cut it in twain, with a Knife, and laid the two halves upon my Plate, and spread it over with Butter, and then I laid honey upon the top.

And when I had eaten it all, then did I pass back my plate, and Keturah gave unto me another Acre or less. And that also did I eat.

Now there was a time in our early married life when Keturah was wont to say, Take heed that thou eat not too much of food such as this. But she saith that no longer.

And I ate, until I desired no more.

And I said, Keturah, there is less of the Honey, but thou art the same. And I said something further to her about the Honey and Herself, but that is not for Publication. Only this I thought, how good it is for a man to have Food and plenty of it, and to have it rich and sweet and wholesome, and to have an Home that is sweet and companionable, and to have an Appetite and a Job.

Now I have read that George Washington ate plentifully of Corn Cake and Honey; and I marvel not that he was great.

Beloved, see to it that thou keep thy tastes Simple and Normal, and that thou love thine own Home. For the age in which we live hath great need of these very elementary lessons in the science of Right Living.

Quotation for Today

THERE are seasons when to be still demands immensely higher strength than to act.—CHANNING.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Christmas Decorations

A HOME owner who had always decorated evergreens in his yards so attractively at Christmas time, last year early in December found himself without a job. He, however, set out to decorate the porches of several homes, using special lighting effects on Christmas trees. This work helped considerably with his heating and grocery bill.

This year, though he is employed part time, he has orders to trim trees and lobbies of three hotels, and is receiving orders for decorating on houses and in yards throughout the town. In many cases he plans his decorations, submits the idea to the person hiring him, suggests necessary purchases, and offers to make the selections at the stores.

Helen H. F.

Things of Beauty

The complacence of white houses nestled in warm, valley sunshine.

The quiet brooding of lavender hills in the deep November dusk.

Night: trees silvered in the rain; branches an intricate network of shadows on the wet pavement; lights zigzagged on the sleek black road.

The lazy lapping of the lake against a floating log.
—*Doris B. W., Concord, N. H.*

* * *

A sea gull flying.

Hundreds of migrating robins on a two-day stopover.
—*Mrs. Mae T., Los Angeles*

* * *

A pet canary having a bath in a shallow dish of colorful sweet peas, with a ray of morning sunshine streaming over the scene.
—*Mrs. Josephine L., Hollywood*

* * *

A molded salad.

A candle-lit table.

A vine-covered wall.

Fresh, ruffled curtains.

Distant music at dusk.
—*Mrs. R. S. K., Chicago*

* * *

A rainbow, arching a canyon.

Miles and miles of golden, waving wheat.
—*Lucretia R., Oklahoma City*

* * *

A bluebird perched on a greening sagebrush.
—*Margaret M-M., Milwaukee*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The former President, who so strongly objects to a Rooseveltized country, is the man who devoted himself to "Hooverizing" the country.

Sullivan County (N. Y.) Record: A clever politician is one who can climb on the rear of the band wagon as it passes and then make the public believe that he was driving the thing from the start.

New Yorker: We old human-liberty lovers are glad to have Herbert Hoover come over to our side. He used to get a great hand for telling everybody what to eat, drink, earn and wear.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

AFTER five years of poor crops, the J—— family decided it was time to move to the green land of Oregon, of which they had heard so much from relatives. They were not well-to-do, having had to draw on their cash resources during the dry years; but when they came to dispose of their livestock and implements and household goods, they were offered very little. However, they were planning to take the small offer, when a fire suddenly burned down the house and yard buildings of a neighboring family.

Mrs. J—— immediately thought of giving their things to the family, as she knew they had no money, and were living on a CWA pittance. Yet, even the small amount the J——'s themselves would get would help to move to the Pacific coast. They were undecided when they set out for church Sunday morning.

The low tones of the organ crept over the cool inside. Suddenly Mr. and Mrs. J—— turned to each other. "We must stop on our way home and tell the neighbors that they can have our things."

The J——'s came on to Oregon and looked for a farm to settle on. They had little money, and land was rather hard to find under such circumstances. Then one day an elderly lady whom they had never seen before came to the door. She explained that she had heard of them, and what they had done, from a friend. She had a fine farm, stocked and equipped, and she offered to give it to them if they would let her live with them and hold a life estate in it.

In Lighter Vein

To the Point

Mother: "Did you remember to say 'Thank you very much for having me. I've enjoyed myself very much'?"

Tommy: "Yes, only I cut it short and said: 'Thanks, I've been had very nicely.'" — *Oswestry Commercial Circular.*

Speaker: "Is this microphone sensitive?"

Announcer: "It's so sensitive that it picks up dropped 'H's.'"

Oh-Oh!

"We had fewer mishaps on the road in my day," said grandfather.

"Well, we have high-powered cars nowadays," said Alice.

"Yes, there is a difference between horsepower and horse sense."

Ahem!

The children were arguing.

"It is."

"It isn't."

"I tell you it is, 'cos Mummy says it is, and if Mummy says it is, it is even if it isn't."—*Oswestry Commercial Circular.*

Inevitable Result

"You have my sympathy, old man."

"Why?"

"My wife got a new hat, and she's calling on your wife tomorrow."—*Table Talk.*

Today's Limerick

He was tall, dark and rough—
A pitcher with plenty of stough!
He strode to the plate
With an arrogant gait;
But his batting brought only a pough.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog—*Likes to Tuck Himself In*

By CARMACK

Last night I was taking a snooze while waiting for the Boss to go to bed—
Suddenly I woke up and found myself being picked up—
And carried up-stairs—
And put to bed—
I can't imagine why the Boss did it, unless he just wanted to be nice to me—
But if it's all the same to him I'd much rather put myself to bed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Hoping, Groping—and Growing

The World's Week

"HOPE ever urges on, and tells us tomorrow will be better," wrote the Roman poet Tibullus. And though observers of the naval limitation conversations in London continually forecast that tomorrow will be worse, yet hope persists and necessity drives the participants to seek if not agreement at least a footing of understanding that will preserve friendship.

Unmistakably, if the United States, Great Britain and Japan should permit a breakdown of the system of naval limitation, it would be, in the words of Sir John Simon, "a great disaster for everybody, not merely for the three powers now in consultation but for the world at large."

A greatly heartening development is the rapprochement which appears to have come about between the British and American delegations. And there has been the highly appreciative statement of Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, after Sir John Simon's announcement of a British inquiry into the arms business to parallel that of the United States Senate.

Amid this talk of arms, the American Government submits at Geneva a draft for an arms control convention under which the manufacture and export of munitions would be licensed by each government and continually scrutinized by an international commission. Whatever the world's disposition toward the proposal, two object lessons—not to mention others—impress its need of such control. One is the renewed blazing of a war in the Gran Chaco of South America which attempts at mediation and embargoes have failed to stop. Another is the demand of Léon Archimbaud, reporter of the French military budget, for 5,698,000,000 francs for defense on the ground that "the enemies of France are preparing intensively for war."

There are contrasts, however, which illustrate a few of the possibilities that are open to mankind for more fruitful expenditure of money if the world can wean itself away from war. President Roosevelt has been busily trying to publicize to the United States the results of various kinds of planning and building and conserving for "a more abundant life" in the realm of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Members of his Administration have been pushing programs for better housing.

But even in the pursuits we call most peaceful there are differences to be ironed out. Debate arises as to whether housing shall be publicly or privately built, and whether labor shall be paid union rates of wages. A suit is prepared for the courts over how employees in a factory shall be represented in collective bargaining. Divergence of official opinion arises as to which of two methods the United States shall follow in promoting foreign trade; and in such choices sometimes lies the issue whether trade shall foster good will or antagonism.

Thus through all these relationships, from the individual to the national, runs the thread of good or ill humor which, multiplied and magnified, makes the difference between peace and conflict.

How can the apparent trend be reversed? How can living itself be made an aim of existence instead of living only to die? How can men understand each other and share this earth in harmony? A very wise man in ancient Palestine said, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." (Prov. 16:7.) It is to be noted that this is to be accomplished not by pleasing one's self, but by conforming to a high sense of right which takes the welfare of all mankind into its compass.

Humanity has come a little way, yes, a long way, and it has a long way yet to go. It is groping and hoping. And here and there it sees a gleam—of conscience, of compassion or of loyalty. And following the leading of this light, the human comprehension gradually is growing, growing into an understanding that makes impossibilities possible.

Test for Cinema

KEEN anticipation is felt in England over the news that "Walt" Disney is preparing an elaborate version of Grimm's Fairy Tales. Perhaps more successfully than any other artist of the talkies Mr. Disney has invented for the screen a method of expression which is all its own. Competent opinion in Britain holds that possibly the artistic standing of the cinema may in no small measure depend upon the ultimate value of this method of expression. And on this value Mr. Disney's latest undertaking is expected to throw much light.

For the first time Mr. Disney's cartoons are to be subjected to the exacting test of length. His Mickey Mouse films and Silly Symphonies have run for nine or ten minutes only, but his new Fairy Tales will, it is stated, be as long as an ordinary feature picture. It is further said that they require the making of 100,000 drawings.

What is the significance of all this? In a sense a short lyric of Burns shows genius as indisputably as does "Paradise Lost." But if the brief flight of "Oh, my luve's like a red, red rose" were all that poetry were capable of, and the tremendous and majestic and, above all, the sustained sweep of the Miltonic epic were beyond its powers, then poetry would not be the great art that it is. Mr. Disney's animated drawings have not as yet got beyond the lyric stage. They may not have the virtue of staying power. On the other hand, they may triumphantly prove themselves able to express big things in a large way. If so, it will be a great day for the cinema.

"Chiseling"

RESTRICTED operations during the last two years in the building industry have given rise to a practice of wage manipulation which is becoming unbearable. Hourly wage rates have undergone no serious revision from those established by the various unions of the American Federation of Labor during the so-called boom years. But building mechanics fortunate enough to find a job are in many cases hired on the understanding that they cannot receive full union rates because the contractor must cut his price to meet competition due to shorter working hours.

It is a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition for the mechanic, who, with a family dependent on him, frequently feels that half a loaf is better than none, and agrees to keep his mouth shut and accept the "racketeering" terms offered. On pay day the envelopes are distributed and not infrequently inspected by union delegates, who, on examination, find the correct wage scale prevailing.

But what happens on Monday morning? The worker who received his pay Friday night has to hand back a substantial portion of his earnings to the employer, in some instances amounting to over 35 per cent of what he received. Careful investigation has revealed that in many cases the contractor did not have to shade his price to meet competition, but was being paid for full union rates of labor plus his customary commission.

Such "chiseling" practices tend to undermine the confidence which should exist between employee and employer, and should be discouraged. If hourly wage rates require adjustment to meet changes in economic conditions, they should be established on an equitable basis after careful consideration by both employers and employees, and once established should be adhered to, thereby providing a yardstick by which all building costs can be measured.

Increased activity in the construction industry may tend to uncover such questionable practices and, it is hoped, lead to their speedy eradication.

Can Governments Forgo Reform?

A RECENT interpreter of signs in Latin America has been more optimistic than helpful. That there has been a noteworthy improvement in the economic life of many Latin-American nations is beyond doubt, but it is doubtful that the resurgence of party strife and the downfall of coalition cabinets are proofs of that economic betterment. There is a curious divorce between economics and politics in Latin America, and, excepting in times of very profound stress, it is a gap which remains rather constant.

It is said that in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador the present return of unilateral cabinets, representing one party rather than all or many of them, indicates improvement in finance and commerce in these countries since 1933. Yet there is evidence that economic improvement is not responsible for opposition to governments which are growing unpopular.

Though economic conditions affect the political situation, revival of opposition reveals rather failure of governments to bring about social and political reforms which have been demanded. The fault does not lie altogether with the governments concerned. Some of them have chosen to seek recovery first and reform second. But it is their failure in the latter which now puts the existence of their administrations in the balance.

Married Teachers

THE long-standing debate on whether women teachers should be dropped from faculties when they marry is entirely beside the point, Dr. David Wilber Peters, director of instruction for the Virginia Department of Education, believes. Noting that pupil welfare is the vital issue, he concludes from a nation-wide survey that if any relationship exists between marital status and teaching effectiveness, it favors the married teachers.

Dr. Peters made a cross-section study of 4000 married and single teachers. His survey showed the former taught longer in the school system, excelled in average number of teaching positions held, and in number of semester hours in college extension courses, and spent more time in professional and general reading and preparation for teaching duties. They also took more interest in out-of-class and civic activities.

The standard argument that married teachers have too many home activities to be effective pedagogues, seems to be refuted by Dr. Peters's study. An efficient teacher, arbitrarily assigned to light home duties because of school regulations, may be a community loss. To this end, the Virginia Education Association, later this month, will consider a resolution providing that "efficiency rather than marital status be the determining factor in employment of teachers."

Money and Men

Book of the Day

THE market is glutted with new books on money. None of them, in my view, is so broad in scope, so detailed in scholarship or so succinct in treatment as MONEY: THE HUMAN CONFLICT, by Elgin Groseclose (University of Oklahoma Press. $3.25). A life spent in the foreign service of the Department of Commerce, on the staff of Fortune and on university faculties probably has had much to do with this happy combination. The book is really a fascinating story of the human race.

The author begins in Greece. It was to these people of the Aegean that the device of coined money was first introduced in the western world. Greece made a better job of the money system than any other civilization with the possible exception of Byzantium. For all other successive systems Mr. Groseclose has very little good to say. The record is one of mismanagement and greed—a pyramiding of money upon what Prof. James Harvey Rogers called "thin air."

As history, the book has its shortcomings. It is framed in the form of an indictment and based upon a theory. The theory is that the tying up of money supplies to the creation of debt has been catastrophic. In modern times nine-tenths of our money is deposit credit, or check currency. A loan is created by the bank, the proceeds put on the credit side of a deposit account, and the money withdrawn by check. In the ancient world the same kind of "inflation" was achieved by other methods. We are asked to accept the author's judgment that this system is accountable for the thrall and conflict in human history.

Personally I am intellectually prepared for the view that the money problem had much to do with the fall of Rome. But to attach the responsibility to money mismanagement, as the author does, is extremely disputable. An equally good case could be made to show that it was due to a gold and silver shortage. It is the testimony of Alison, the historian, that the fall of Rome was brought about by a decline in the output of the mines in Spain and Greece. Mr. Groseclose would scout such an argument. In his view there cannot be a shortage of the precious metals because they are indestructible and therefore are still available for commerce. But in Rome the metal had been lost to the Orient in settling trade deficits. This is one of several examples where the facts of what might be called the money interpretation of history are only half given.

The author's remedy for debt money is in part similar to Henry Ford's. He would separate the money from the credit (or debt) function. Banks would simply warehouse the money deposits for their customers, charging, instead of paying, for it. In general they would be debarred from investing it. Thus bank credit as built up on bank loans would be virtually extinguished. That would be deflation with a vengeance.

H. B. ELLISTON

Maybe This Accounts for Their Dispositions

Trifles From a Travelogue

Pigeons, Micky Mice and Traffic

TOKYO

AS OUR ship paused to pick up its pilot before pressing its way through Yokohama's busy, winding harbor, we were met by one full tender of Japanese reporters and at least ten crates of Japanese pigeons. It looked like one reporter for each passenger (but more of that another time) and at least one dove for each cabin.

But the pigeons were birds of practical business, and the reporters, while they finally got around to the New Deal and who was going to win the World Series, concentrated, in the best New York and Southampton ship news manner, upon the blonde movie actresses from Hollywood and kept the pigeons at high tension rushing photographs, comments, and exclamation marks to the newspaper offices in Yokohama and Tokyo.

The pigeons, I learned later, are an extraordinarily efficient auxiliary to the newspaper telegraph services of Japan. These responsive birds, who have a sense of direction almost as keen as London cabbies, are put through a painstaking training period of six months. Each day they are taken in a different direction and a little farther from their base until they become infallible messengers at long distances and under conditions of rain and wind which sometimes defeat radio and telegraph.

On top of all the principal newspaper buildings and news agency offices are spacious bird houses to which the unerring aviators bring their spot-news copy. They carry photographic films, interviews and, I suppose in an emergency, a press release from a Counsel on Public Relations with equal ease. I was told that they rarely miss their home and have never been known to fly to the opposition paper!

* * *

Just before leaving the boat I learned from an unexpected source that the average standard of living in China must be appreciably lower than it is in Japan. And if one were to make a deduction from this circumstance it would suggest that it takes something more than low wages among the Japanese working men —and women—to explain how Japanese industry is extending its position in the world markets with quality goods at prices which appear to England and America to imply dumping. At least they are not produced by forced labor nor are they sold below cost.

But all I wish to do at the moment is to give credit to an early source of economic data. It seems that the tall, courtly national editorial writer for a national chain of American newspapers was puzzling what gratuity he should bestow upon the elevator boy for his services during the two-week voyage. It was apparently a complicated problem of etiquette and proportion, and just the right figure somehow did not suggest itself. He summoned his smiling room steward with whom he had struck up an agreeable and conversational relationship, put the problem to him and solicited serious advice.

The little steward did not take the matter lightly. He tilted his head, dropped his eyes, rocked just a little on his heels, and finally came up confidently and precisely with:

"Fifty sen (15 cents) will be enough. He's Chinese."

* * *

Diplomatic Strength: There are those in the United States who, though 100 per cent defenders of everything American, ironically argue that when American diplomats go abroad all of their native American capacity and shrewdness desert them, that they are continually being done out of their rights and always give in to foreign wiles. Of course, I can only report what I see, but I doubt if this is true of the American Embassy in Tokyo.

Like England, Japan is a country of left-hand traffic—motor, ricksha, pedestrian. But within the confines of the American Embassy grounds in Tokyo you ride American right-handed and you walk American right-handed. High Japanese officials may motor to the Embassy gate as far to the left side of the road as they wish but once there, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be relieved to learn, they face a bold and peremptory signal: "Traffic to the Right!"

* * *

Admonition: Not excluding the streamline demons of Chicago, the breath-taking whippets of Paris or the headlong ricksha pullers of Shanghai, Tokyo provides the most rapid, the most reckless and the most nonchalant taxicab drivers I have ever enjoyed.

* * *

Assurance: All private as well as commercial automobiles must keep the rear dome light continuously lighted in the night in all parts of Japan. It is considered an aid to the police and is counted upon as a factor in checking crimes of violence, whether for profit or for politics.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

North . . South . . East . . West

Prosperity Listens to Reason

By Frank L. Perrin

FARGO, N. D.

FROM the "Zenith City" of Proctor Knott, across the northern areas of Minnesota, into the vast Red River Valley, and by a circuitous route through Little Falls, the boyhood home of Colonel Lindbergh, the traveler discovers two extremes, discouragement and cheerful courage. Let it be said at the outset, however, that those who are discouraged are in the minority, and that they look forward hopefully to a better season in 1935. At last I found the narrow drought belt where most of the crops failed last summer. The rain fell all day as we traveled by train and automobile, and pastures still green tell of the former rains which restored bleached and withered fields and meadows, too late to save grain crops, including corn.

Many thousands of cattle were shipped or driven out of this belt to more fortunate areas north or south. Those which survived and returned home look fairly sleek and contented. The farmers tell me the younger cattle "put on airs since being away at boarding school."

I have talked with bankers, farmers, merchants, judges and lawyers during the last few days and find that they do not all agree. But their disagreement is not in respect to the potential richness of the great farm belt in which many of them cast their lot a generation ago. Not one of them, I am persuaded to believe, could be induced to migrate to California or Florida, or even to Boston. Theirs is a land of promise, and to them a land of fulfillment. A banker told me today that farm land in this valley is the best investment one can make. He congratulated a friend who had been obliged to reclaim two farms sold during the years of high prices because the land, he says, is better than money in the bank.

For a time yesterday I sat on the bench with a boyhood boon companion who is now a presiding judge in one of the northern Minnesota districts. Attorneys were examining a venire in a more or less tedious effort to select a panel of twelve jurors none of whom knew the parties to the suit, the opposing counsel, or much of anything else, it seemed to me. We talked of many things, maintaining a dignified mien, the judge with a weather eye upon the intent and eloquent young lawyers before h[illegible]

The judge told me a new Lindbergh saga. I think it has never been printed or publicly related. The estate of the elder Lindbergh, a former Congressman from his district, had been levied upon by creditors and apparently exhausted. The homestead in Little Falls was exempt, of course, and was occupied by Charles and his mother. But when the youngster went away to "fly the mails," and Mrs. Lindbergh went to Detroit to teach in the schools, the attorneys for the unsatisfied creditors levied on the homestead, insisting that it had been abandoned as the family home and was, therefore, no longer exempt. The case was tried before the judge beside whom I was sitting. His decision that the home was still the homestead was appealed from, but was sustained. Other assets, which had been regarded as worthless, blossomed out in the boom days long enough to liquidate the troublesome debt, and the creditors were satisfied.

We crossed, yesterday, the Mississippi River in its upper reaches where it is not a great river. Rains which have fallen for several days will swell it beyond its present scanty proportions, but it is never really a majestic river until it absorbs the dark waters of the Missouri a little way above St. Louis. We crossed the Red River of the North also. I remember when this river bore a rich commerce of boats and barges laden with wheat. It could aid but little now. It seems shrunken and discouraged in a land of thundering coast-to-coast railway trains, auto trucks and occasional airplanes.

The trains out this way are well equipped and the roadbeds are in good order. Another thing I like about them is that they have reduced their rates and no longer impose the 50 per cent surcharge on Pullman tickets. Riding eastward on one of these through Chicago-to-Coast trains I was told by the dining-car steward that he and his car and his crew make the entire round trip without rest or change. The commissary car, by the way, is stocked up at St. Paul, going thence to Chicago and back to St. Paul and on to the coast and back without being replenished. I ate a half chicken which had grown up in Wisconsin and had made the round trip to Seattle and back almost to its old home. It was none the worse for its experience.

The Wide Horizon

Real Leaders Needed

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

WHEN one cannot look forward it is sometimes well to look back. Was it not Olive Schreiner, in her famous "Story of a South African Farm," who said: "Reflection is an old lady who steals light from the past and sheds it on the future"?

Those of us who look back have been trying of late to steal light from our recollections. After the Marseilles assassinations on Oct. 9 we asked ourselves: "Is this July, 1914, over again?" Soothing voices scouted the notion—but we remembered that those same voices were woefully untruthful twenty years ago.

Then things were allowed to drift. They are drifting today. Then there was danger of political crisis over Ireland. There is some danger of crisis over India at this moment. Abroad, France was convulsed by the Madame Caillaux-Calmette affair and by the assassination of Jaurès. Today the failure to clear up the Stavisky scandals and M. Doumergue's hard struggle for constitutional reform, make us wonder whether French politicians perceive all that may be at stake.

* * *

In England, despite our "National" Government, we have been suffering from a sense of leaderlessness since Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's return to his duties. The Government is losing ground. It has suffered bad reverses in a couple of by-elections; and in the November borough elections Labor candidates won more than all they lost in 1931. Opinions differ about the political significance of borough elections. Yet I have always noticed that, at times of tension, they show how the political wind is blowing. Thus it was in November, 1928, and in November, 1931. In May, 1929, Labor swept away the Baldwin Government's big Conservative majority; and later in 1931 the second National Government overwhelmed Labor.

Then there are the "Disaffection Bill," and India. Why the Government should need fresh powers to deal with attempts to spread disaffection among the armed forces is by no means clear. Public feeling against this subtly retrograde measure has enabled even the weak Opposition in the House of Commons to extort from Ministers the concession that the signature of a High Court Judge, instead of the names of two ordinary magistrates, shall be required before private premises can be searched for seditious literature. Men of liberal outlook are driven to hope that the—ostensibly effete—House of Lords may turn out to be a firmer bulwark of individual freedom than the "National" House of Commons has been.

* * *

On the issue of Indian constitutional reform, which will soon be acute, the Government may win. It is to be hoped that it will, and that its victory will not be too dearly bought. Were the diehards to triumph, there might be chaos here as well as in India. A split in the Conservative Party would open the door to so many gusts of passion that cohesion and common sense might be swept away at a moment when both are needed in full measure. A paralyzed and distracted England would be no boon to Europe or the world just now.

Of this our people are vaguely aware. They are not tired of national, as distinguished from party, government. They dislike Mr. MacDonald's Government because it is not giving them the efficient leadership they want. If thousands of them vote "Labor," or abstain from voting against it, it is not because they are enamored of Socialism, nor because they would welcome "the financial crisis of the first magnitude" which, Sir Stafford Cripps assures them by way of enticement, would accompany the advent of the next Labor Government.

In his Rectorial address to the students of St. Andrew's University, General Smuts of South Africa spoke of "creative peace." This is what our people want at home and abroad; and their allegiance could be had for the asking by any man able to give it them. But, if my musings on the past be any guide, he must not tarry long in coming.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Appeal for Help Against Lynching

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The shocking lynching of Claude Neal, and the even more distressing act of the mob in advertising the lynching many hours in advance, supply final proof, if such proof were needed, that lynching can be stopped only if federal aid is given to the states as the Costigan-Wagner bill provides. The bill was not acted upon in the last Senate despite an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress which favored the measure, because a small number of senators, who come from states with the worst lynching records, blocked action under the unanimous consent rule of the Senate.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for twenty-five years has worked incessantly to arouse public opinion against lynching and to secure effective legislation backed by that public opinion. The association and other organizations, with a total membership of 40,000,000 Americans, of both races, who labored to secure action during the last session of Congress, were sorely handicapped because of insufficient funds for the printing of enough literature, for telegrams, postage and traveling expenses of witnesses at Washington and other necessary costs.

Supported, as it is, wholly by memberships and voluntary contributions, the N. A. A. C. P. —with offices at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York—appeals to all Americans who want to see our country's name cleared of the disgrace of lynching to help.

J. E. SPINGARN.

New York City.